



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

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UEMOA Heads Meet for Economic Summit in Ouagadougou

AB1503150694 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] The ninth extraordinary summit of the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa [UEMOA] took off this morning in our capital. A little before 1000, President Nicephore Soglo of Benin, Mahamane Ousmane of Niger, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Alpha Oumar Konare of Mali met on the ninth floor of the Central Bank of West African States building around the current chairman of the Union, Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore. Cote d'Ivoire is represented at the summit by Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan, and Togo is represented by Economic and Finance Minister Doh Franck Fianyo.

Since mid-morning, the heads of state of the UEMOA are discussing the new body which will be charged with channeling the aspirations for integrated development of the seven member countries. Two months after the CFA franc devaluation, it is necessary to merge the experiences of all the states and to establish some general code of conduct. The tension strongly expressed by various parties must be interpreted as the natural expression of the general disarray which followed the Dakar measure.

According to Nicephore Soglo, in a memorandum making the rounds in the corridors of the conference, to cope with this measure each state must be ready to give the full measure of its national intellect, its work, its courage, its self-denial, and its high sense of sacrifice.

The combination of efforts at the national level goes hand-in-hand with the contribution of development partners. This explains the presence of French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, the representatives of the World Bank, and the IMF. The issues relating to backup measures will be reviewed. UEMOA states will ask their Western partners to accelerate the release of funds under the structural adjustment facility. From Paris, in particular, the UEMOA states would like to know to what extent the promised annulation of the debt will be effective. Today, it is difficult to prejudge the results of the Ouagadougou meeting but a collective option will be affirmed: the need to work individually and collectively to reinforce the economic fabric. This is how the interministerial council sees the light at end of the tunnel for the member states. Soumaila Cisse, the Malian minister of finance and economy, spoke about the devaluation.

[Begin Cisse recording] Our heads of state have signed in an absolutely responsible manner and the finance ministers must assume responsibility for the devaluation and take the corrective measures required. We have a duty to communicate and explain to our workers and all the social strata of the population so that things turn out well. This is what I refer to as assuming responsibility. Assuming responsibility means having all the people behind the leaders of the African states in order to take up the challenge that has been given to us. At the time when other zones are meeting—the European Community, the North American Free Trade Area, bringing together the United

States, Canada and Mexico—we must unite and reinforce our cohesion, or else there will be no future. This is what I mean by assuming responsibility for our situation. [end recording]

Review Initiation, Debt Problems

LD1503200894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Two months after the devaluation of the African Financial Community [CFA] franc, the heads of state of the West African Economic and Monetary Union met in Ouagadougou to take stock of the situation. As planned, they told Westerners about their impatience. Jean-Karim Fall reports:

[Fall] After five hours, the participants adopted a final communique in which they said that, despite some tensions, inflationary pressure has been curbed thanks to the actions undertaken since the devaluation of the CFA franc. French sources report that the average inflation rate in the zone amounts to around 30 percent.

Participants also expressed their concern over the debt stock and over the speed of payments of the promised assistance. This was one of the main concerns of the member countries of the zone. On this issue, the backers—the IMF and the World Bank—answered that they have never been so quick. However, French Minister of Cooperation Michel Roussin said: We will speed up procedures. He believes that it has been the first time in years that everyone has heeded the Africans' call.

On the whole, the heads of government and of state in Ouagadougou expressed their concern over the social consequences of the devaluation of the CFA franc. The backers—France, the IMF, and the World Bank—tried to reassure them by repeating that all the promises made in Dakar will be kept.

Dissolve CEA0, End Deliberations

AB1503225094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the two summit meetings of the heads of state of West African Economic and Monetary Union [UEMOA] and the West African Economic Community [CEAO] ended today in Ouagadougou. This multilateral discussion, which came about two months after the devaluation of the CFA franc, is aimed at enabling the various partners to discuss the backup measures with the representatives of France and the international financial institutions. The final communique, read by Jean Konan Banny, governor of the Central Bank of West African States, highlights the efforts of the various member states to contain the negative effects of the devaluation.

[Begin Banny recording] The heads of state and government noted that despite some pressure, the actions taken helped to contain inflation. In view of these first (?signs), the heads of state and government reaffirmed their determination to continue with the recovery of their economies

in order to attain long-lasting growth and job creation.
[end recording] [passage omitted]

At this Ouagadougou meeting, France was represented by French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin. After the meeting, Michel Roussin spoke to [words indistinct] in this difficult stage. Michel Roussin is interviewed by Yannick Mbayala.

[Begin Roussin recording] I have come to testify to the [word indistinct] and political desire to be present and to continue as it has done since the beginning of this operation [words indistinct] according to our means, because France cannot do it all. However, Africa has already gone a long way. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Concerning the summit on the CEAO, we have just learned that it has just ended. In the final communique, the heads of state have agreed to dissolve the CEAO. They have therefore instructed the ministers concerned to take the necessary measures to effect this dissolution.

UDEAC Members Begin Summit Meeting in Ndjamen

*AB1503192294 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] The 29th summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] opened in Ndjamen this morning. Closed-door discussions have just started. Guy-Bertrand Mapangou, our special correspondent in the Chadian capital, is now on the line:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Guy-Bertrand, has the closed door meeting started in Ndjamen?

[Mapangou] Yes, the closed-door meeting between the heads of state has just started. They will hold discussions until evening on items on the agenda, in particular, the project for the setting up of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community [CEMAC] as well as the examination of two conventions, one concerning the economic union and the other concerning the monetary union. They will also discuss fiscal and customs reform, a project started several years ago; and the maritime code, a project which is part of the creation of the future common market. These are ambitious projects but we should try to achieve these goals by doing away with our selfishness. This was stated by President Idriss Deby who is current chairman of UDEAC [break in transmission] [end recording]

Economic Union To Be Discussed

LD1503160694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Another summit is taking place in Ndjamen, where the Chadian president has raised the alarm to rescue the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa]. Here are more details from Dieudonne Jonabaye:

[Begin Jonabaye recording] On opening the 29th summit of countries belonging to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, UDEAC, the Chadian president,

Idriss Deby, lanced the boil which has been sapping the Union for years, namely the failure of member states to pay their dues while the very same states had agreed to put the functioning of the Union on a respectable footing. The Chadian president also said, and I quote: Recent events force us to move faster towards the creation of a genuine economic and monetary union.

According to reliable sources close to the presidency, presidents present in Ndjamen and the representative of the Equatorial Guinean president are determined to sign the treaty creating the community. The same sources indicated that the representative of the Cameroonian president reportedly declared that he had no mandate from his president to sign the Treaty. This is Dieudonne Jonabaye reporting from RFI. [end recording]

President Deby Addresses Summit

AB1503220894 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Excerpt] The 29th meeting of heads of state of member states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] opened this morning at the 15 January Palace. Four heads of state are attending this Ndjamen summit: El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, Pascal Lissouba of Congo, Ange Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic, and Chadian President Idriss Deby, who is UDEAC's current chairman. Equatorial Guinea was represented at this summit by Deputy Prime Minister Do Anatolio Ndong Mba while Cameroon was represented by (Luc Ayan), president of the Economic and Social Council.

Opening the 29th Council of heads of state this morning at the 15 January Palace, Chadian President Colonel Idriss Deby called for an active solidarity within the subregional organization to meet the numerous challenges of this time marked by the devaluation of the CFA franc. We must safeguard the organization so as to give it a new impetus to be able to achieve a true economic integration. Let us listen to Chadian President Idriss Deby as he addressed the opening session this morning:

[Begin Deby recording] The summit of the (?Central African Monetary Union) will be held in a few weeks, following the summits in Dakar, Yamoussoukro [words indistinct]. This unusual chain of meetings at the highest level demonstrates the (?seriousness of our problems). It also shows the need to increase our awareness and the need for a concerted approach to current problems. Already confronted by difficult political, economic, and social realities, our countries are now seriously shaken by the devaluation of the CFA franc which occurred in January 1994. The summit will offer the right opportunity to expand our views on this great (?shock) which has hit the root of our economies. We must use the opportunity to take a critical look at the life of our common institution [words indistinct] and to define future orientations. Indeed, our summit on 6 December 1991 in Libreville adopted a program spread over several years. Its fundamental objective was to give a new impetus to our organization to make it an efficient tool for economic integration. That program was the main task we tackled during

1993 [passage indistinct] in Bata was used to deepen our views and improve the program for the reform and [words indistinct].

However, everything is not perfect yet. We achieved substantial progress and our discussions continued through seminars and workshops by experts. The transport sector of the program also led us to [passage indistinct] as you are aware, to facilitate the movement of goods between our states, and, in particular, the supply of goods to the land-locked states. [passage indistinct] was granted by the European Union to improve river transportation between Bangui and Brazzaville. The European Union also granted an assistance of 5.5 million Units of Account, that is (?3.7 billion) CFA francs, for the organization of transit process [words indistinct] agreed upon by mutual consent. The financial agreement will be signed in a few days with the Central African Republic and the UDEAC headquarters, which is the regional coordinator for this project. Our wish

is that all these operations should take place (?simultaneously) so as to give our people reasons for hope and confidence in our development efforts. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Libya Seeks Egyptian Commission on Aouzou Withdrawal

*LD1203162594 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1520 GMT
12 Mar 94*

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Mar (JANA)—The Libyan news agency JANA has learned that the Great Jamahiriyyah has requested that President Husni Mubarak, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, send an Egyptian commission to follow up the withdrawal of the Libyan civilian and military administration from Aouzou strip, with regard to the implementation of the International Court of Justice's ruling in this regard.

Burundi**More Ethnic Violence in Bujumbura Reported***EA1503205094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] There is new violence in Bujumbura. Grenade explosions last night resulted in deaths and injuries in the Burundian capital. It is once again violence of a political-ethnic character. The 13 members of the National Security Council who have just been appointed by the Burundian head of state, Cyprien Ntaryamira, have a lot to do. Gerard Furazima reports from Bujumbura.

[Begin Furazima recording] Three people have died in the area of Nyakabiga. This is the toll of the tragedy which took place in the evening of 14 March when a group of still unidentified people launched a grenade attack on a house at about 0100. The house caught fire and was still burning early this morning. The fire brigade managed to extinguish the fire, but there was extensive damage.

This violence of a political-ethnic character has produced victims among the Hutu majority ethnic group as well as the Tutsi minority. The phenomenon of ethnicization of popular areas like Kamenge and Kinama in the north of the capital, which are invaded day after day by Hutu looters, is increasing. To the south, Nyakabiga and Musaga are more and more inhabited by Tutsis. Fear and insecurity prevail within the remaining families in all these areas where their respective ethnic group members become scarce.

A grenade thrown last night in a bar in Musaga in the south of the capital resulted in one person seriously wounded. In any case, the 13 members of the National Security Council, just appointed by President Cyprien Ntaryamira today, have a lot to do. Will they manage to stop the diabolical spiral of violence in Burundi since the murder on 21 October 1993 of Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, the democratically elected president? This is a great challenge for them. [end recording]

Cameroon**SDF Leader To Travel to Nigeria in Mediation Bid***AB1603101694 Paris AFP in English 0353 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] Yaounde, 15 March (AFP)—Cameroon opposition leader John Fru Ndi is to travel to Nigeria in a new bid to resolve a border dispute which has threatened to grow into open conflict between the two countries, a report said Tuesday [15 March].

In an interview with the weekly MESSAGER, the Social Democratic Front (SDF) leader said he wanted to bring diplomats who have negotiated for the two countries in the past back into the process to help resolve the dispute. "We want to bring together all the members of the various commissions set up over the years...to establish that the

border has been known for a long time, and should not be changed," he said. [passage omitted]

Fru Ndi said in particular he wanted to meet former Nigerian presidents, who he said were "living witnesses," to see if they could help resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile press reports in Lagos said Cameroon President Paul Biya has agreed to meet his Nigerian counterpart General Sani Abacha, but not on Nigerian soil. [passage omitted]

French involvement in the dispute also came in for renewed criticism Tuesday. France has a military pact with Cameroon, and has sent a number of troops and ammunition to Yaounde. In Accra, Deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Ibn Chambas was quoted as saying: "Ghana is very worried about the French intervention," and calling on Paris to withdraw immediately. Fru Ndi told MESSAGER that France's "aim is to make us buy arms and kill each other while the whites laugh."

Gabon**Prime Minister, Opposition Meeting Postponed***AB1503222194 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] In Gabon, Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba's meeting with opposition and majority group representatives, as well as independent candidates at the last presidential elections has been postponed. Officially, this was due to schedule constraints. The High Council of Resistance took this opportunity to hold a news conference in Libreville today. The High Council of Resistance says it agrees with the head of state and the prime minister on the idea of dialogue. There are, however, several outstanding differences to be solved. The opposition thinks discussions should focus mainly on the progress of democracy. During the news conference, the High Council of Resistance deputy chairman, Jean-Louis Agondjo-Okawe, stressed that while the opposition remains open to dialogue, it will not take part in negotiations in a state of emergency, referring to the state of alert, which was reimposed following recent disturbances in Libreville. Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe spoke to Jonas Lomba.

[Begin Agondjo-Okawe recording] The situation must first of all be eased. We can then begin negotiations in the presence of mediators. First, we need to remove all these obstacles before starting negotiations; not to discuss the formation of a government or the government's program, but to hold proper discussions [words indistinct] on the state of democracy. The national conference democracy is still (?in its early stages). We do not want to be told that we first have to enter a government because that is out of the question. We want the United States to be present at the negotiations for a number of reasons. First, it is currently the world's greatest power, and second, we are obliged to trade with it. It will also be a guarantee for the Gabonese. [end recording]

Rwanda

Political Crisis Deepens; Famine Worsens

LD1503175294 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Text] Rwanda is sinking deeper into political crisis. Listen to Francois Reichmans's report from Kigali. He is a colleague with Belgian Radio-Television:

[Reichmans] The vehicles of humanitarian organizations can be seen in the Rwandan capital, as well as the jeeps and the light armored vehicles of UN soldiers. There are night patrols, a curfew is in force, the town is anxious. Weapons and grenades are changing hands. Districts have set up militias armed with bows and arrows, as well as bludgeons.

There will soon be 2,500 UN soldiers in Rwanda, including 450 Belgians who have already been here for four months. The UN mission in Rwanda [MINUAR] is an operation aiming at maintaining peace. The UN soldiers have been deployed to contribute to the implementation of the Arusha peace accords. Things are now at a total standstill: There is still no parliament and no broad-based government, but a political vacuum and rumors that the war has resumed. The UN representative in Rwanda, Cameroonian Jacques-Rene Booh-Booh, issued another warning on Friday: The UN soldiers may leave:

[Booh-Booh] I would like to remind you that the MINUAR is saying quite simply that the economic and social situation in the country is worsening; that famine is killing large numbers of people; that insecurity is taking a firm hold; and that at the end of the day, the signatory countries of the Arusha peace accord have not yet honored their commitments. The peace process is at a standstill. The specter of a new war is persisting. I would like you to remember that the MINUAR can only enjoy continuing support if parties implement quickly all the Arusha peace accords. On 4 or 5 April, if there has not been substantial progress in the implementation of the Arusha peace accord, we may not continue our activities. This was said on several occasions by the Security Council and, only recently, by the Security Council chairman.

[Reichmans] The outgoing Rwandan prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyamana, came from the main opposition party, the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR]. Her successor has already been appointed, but he has not yet taken up office. The Rwandan prime minister has denounced the paralysis, while the situation in the country is worrying:

[Uwilingiyamana] We have security problems. Almost every day, people are killed, whether they are poor peasants or political leaders. Famine is raging in the country. In almost every part of our country, people die of hunger every day. People die of diseases such as dysentery and malaria. You see, we do not have institutions capable of negotiating with our donors, our backers, in order to solve these problems. The Rwandan people want peace. They can no longer bear

waiting for the institutions to be set up. The Rwandan people believe that this is their only salvation. The setting up of the broad-based transitional government means the end of the war, it means peace.

[Reichmans] Rwanda is stifling under the weight of refugees. Those from the north, after the war; those from the south, those from Burundi, who came in October. People were traumatized by the coup and the massacres in Burundi, the sister country. Two officials of political parties were assassinated a fortnight ago, and this caused concern. Several attempts to mend the accords turned out to be a failure. Political maneuvers led to radicalization on both sides. The political center has been weakened. The Rwandan prime minister has condemned President Habyarimana's division tactics:

[Uwilingiyamana] Some political leaders are showing a lack of goodwill, irresponsibility even. We have my own political party, the MDR, and the Liberal Party. In both parties, there have been different tendencies, but at some stage, the president started supporting one of the tendencies in his party. Division, confusion within both parties has prevented the establishment of the institutions. I believe that ethnic differences were used. This is more obvious as far as the Liberal Party is concerned: They believe that there is a Tutsi faction and a Hutu faction. The Rwandan people are not ready to give themselves over to this extremism. Extremists will always be wrong, whatever their ethnic origins.

Zaire

Further on HCR-PT Deadlock, Latest Proposals

AB1503225794 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1902 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] We move on to the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT]. Each day that passes curiously resembles the one before it. We all know that faced with the wall of misunderstanding erected before him by the two political forces on the scene—each of which stuck steadfastly to its guns regarding the appointment of the interim prime minister—Monsignor Monsengwo-Pasinya, HCR-PT speaker, submitted for consideration by yesterday's plenary session a proposal based on the appointment of a head of government by a political group other than that of the president of the Republic. This head of government will set up a truly national unity team that will have to inspire the confidence of the HCR-PT before it is formally enacted into office by an executive instrument. Today's plenary session therefore centered on this proposal by the HCR-PT speaker but there too, [Oscar] Kambamba Kasongo, it was, unfortunately, a fiasco. Good evening, Oscar.

[Kasongo] Good evening. You are perfectly right. It was yet another fruitless plenary session today at the HCR-PT, where the two forces in the arena—two forces, surely, because there is bipolarity—were unable to agree.

The main thrust of this disagreement which has lasted the past four days may be summed up by two notions, namely,

the source of legitimacy of power and the method of appointing the interim prime minister.

For the Sacred Union—i.e., the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAS]—there is no alternative forum to the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] because everyone took part in that conference and participated in electing Prime Minister Tshisekedi, and also because the two parties present contributed to the drafting of the deed setting forth the constitutional arrangements for the transition period.

The Political Forces of the Conclave [FPC] find their legitimacy in the new forum offered by the HCR-PT, the only institution that should appoint the prime minister and to which the latter and his team will be fully answerable. The head of government must therefore be elected by that institution because the office of prime minister is vacant at the moment. He must also be elected from among several aspirants. In short, therefore, these are the stakes on the floor at the People's Palace.

This evening, Counselor Kamanda wa Kamanda, on behalf of USORAS, rejected the proposal put forward yesterday by the [HCR-PT] executive organ and categorically ruled out that put forward this very evening by Counselor Mutomoba Kafansenda on behalf of his political group. This new FPC proposal may be summed up as follows: The prime minister should be elected by the

HCR-PT by a simple majority vote from among candidates put up by political camps other than that of the head of state. You perfectly understand the issue: The proposal was rejected because it contains the notion of election by the HCR-PT, instead of by consensus.

The Rally of Forces for Democratic Change, commonly known as the Allies, also attempted to end the deadlock by making a proposal, which was equally turned down because it contains the idea of election by the HCR-PT.

In short, two points in the various formulas proposed receive the approval of the two political groups. These are: The prime minister is the head of government. That is accepted by everyone. Also, he must be installed in office by the head of state. That point is also accepted. So the disagreement centers mainly on whether the election of the prime minister should be done by the CNS or even by the HCR-PT. Opinions here depend on whether one belongs to the USORAS or to the FPC. This is where the four-day old deadlock—for that is what it is—really lies.

The executives, with the assistance of the parliamentary group, has undertaken to handle the dispute which will be examined on 16 March from 1000 local time. It may be recalled that what we refer to here as parliamentary group is simply a group that will comprise the various representatives of the forces on the scene.

Djibouti

Reports of 'Coups' Within Armed Opposition Denied

PM1603095094 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
15 Mar 94 p 4

[Report by Ahmad Hasan Dahli: "Armed Djibouti Opposition Leader: Opposition in Control of Situation in North"]

[Excerpts] Paris—Ahmed Dini Ahmed, leader of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy in Djibouti, has denied the report that a military coup has been staged inside his organization under the leadership of Oghriyah Kalfiyah Ahmed [as transliterated].

The report of the coup was circulated after the distribution of a hand-written statement in Djibouti city. The report was carried by AFP three days ago.

In a statement to AL-HAYAH, Ahmed Dini stressed that he is in constant contact with the other members of the political and military leadership, who told him that the "information leaked by the government and the quarters colluding with it are absolutely baseless." He went on: "Under the interception policy pursued by the government of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, it is trying to fabricate a coup and problems inside the opposition, instead of working to solve the country's endless problems."

Asked about the military situation in north Djibouti, he said: "On 3 March government forces tried to infiltrate our positions in the Mabila area between Tadjoura and Wabekh [as transliterated], but they were forced to return to their bases after suffering heavy losses in lives and equipment." [passage omitted]

Concluding his statement, Ahmed Dini Ahmed said: "A few weeks ago I made extensive contacts with most leaders of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy and decided in principle to hold an emergency meeting on 20 March to discuss military and political developments in the light of my visit—the first of its kind—to Belgium, Germany, and Italy."

Kenya

Nine Reported Killed, Hundreds Displaced in Molo

EA1603120094 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
16 Mar 94 pp 1, 2

[Article by Peter Makori and Ngumo wa Kuria]

[Excerpts] Nine people were killed and hundreds displaced in renewed raids in Molo, Nakuru District [Rift Valley Province], by unknown assailants, according to reports from survivors of the raids who talked to THE STANDARD in Kisii town. About 200 Kisii arrived in the town on Monday [14 March] night and told a tale of a night of terror by a group which killed some people and forced the rest out of their houses at Mau Summit, Molo Division.

A frail-looking middle-aged woman narrated to THE STANDARD how her three children were hacked to death by the attackers armed with arrows and swords. She claimed that the incident occurred last Friday at Kamara Centre, Mau Summit, within Molo Division. [passage omitted] The woman also said that her three neighbours, whom she identified as Atuti Amenya, Thomas Ariga and Joash Omariba, were also killed together with three other children.

The other fleeing victims claimed that they had been beaten up and forced out of their houses in two consecutive nights by the raiders. They claimed that they had travelled to Molo police station where transport was arranged for and Nyayo buses hired to transport them to Kisii.

Mrs. Ong'era said that her dead children together with the other victims had their bodies taken to Molo Hospital mortuary by police. Contacted, the officer commanding police division Molo, Simon Kipkania, said he was not aware of the incident, but said he would investigate the claims. When THE STANDARD tried to reach him later, his family said he had travelled to Rongai. [passage omitted].

Police Deny Reports of Clashes

EA1603121194 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Police have denied reports of a fresh flare-up of clashes in Molo Division during which it is alleged nine people were killed and hundreds displaced. In a statement to the KBC, the Rift Valley provincial police officer, Francis Sang, said investigations as on the spot check at Kamara and Mau Summit showed that no clashes whatsoever occurred in the area as imagined by the reporters from THE STANDARD newspaper in an article published today. [sentence as heard] He noted that despite having checked with the Molo police chief who refuted the story, the two reporters went ahead and published their (illusory) story. Mr. Sang also said a check with the Nyayo Bus Corporation confirmed that none of their vehicles had been hired to transport those displaced from Molo to Kisii town as reported in the press. He said appropriate machinery was already in place to ensure the authors of the story, which was obviously meant to create animosity and disrupt peace in Molo, are brought to book.

Somalia

Indian Peacekeepers Attacked by 'Bandits'

BK1603011494 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0035 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Reports from Somalia say that a food convoy escorted by Indian peacekeepers came under heavy machine-gun and automatic fire from bandits near the central town of Baidoa yesterday. According to UN spokesman, the peacekeepers returned the fire, killing nine

bandits and wounding five. The UN spokesman said this is the first time a serious clash involving Indian troops in Somalia has taken place.

Uganda

Five Killed in Government, Rebel Clashes in North

AB1503205894 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Kampala, March 15 (AFP)—At least five civilians died in crossfire during a fierce battle between government forces and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in northern Uganda's Gulu district last Thursday [10 March], the official NEW VISION newspaper reported Tuesday.

The fighting followed heavy deployment of heavily-armed government National Resistance Army (NRA) troops in northern Uganda last week, which were reported to have taken up positions along Kitgum-Lira road, an area where rebel activity had intensified considerably.

The rebels stepped up their operations after peace talks with the government stalled last January.

In Thursday's encounter, which forced civilians to flee as the gunbattle raged, several other people were reported injured. There were no details on the number of soldiers casualties, but an NRA truck was seen at Mirumaiki ferrying bodies of those killed in the latest clashes.

An eyewitness said an unidentified woman lost one leg after she was hit by a rocket-propelled shell as she tried to run to safety.

Another fierce battle broke out the following day at Lela-Lakim lasting over three hours, which may have claimed more civilians casualties, New Vision also said.

During the two days of battle, many of the local people were said to have been ordered to leave their homes for safer zones.

This has been one of the bloodiest clashes between the NRA and the rebels since the government ordered a counter offensive to wipe out the rebels and end the bloody six-year civil war.

Nigerian Delegation Studies NRM Structure

EA1603103094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] A delegation from the Nigerian War College headed by Brigadier General Victor Malu, which is currently in Uganda on a study tour, has held discussions with the first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, and directors in the National Resistance Movement's (NRM) secretariat in Kampala.

The delegation, which comprises of senior Nigerian officers ranging from Brigadier to colonels and Nigerian Government civilian representatives, is interested in studying the National Resistance Movement's structure to see what it could offer in the search for a solution to African political, social, and economic problems. The delegation has also visited Makerere University, where discussions were held with the political science and history departments of the university.

The first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, while opening the discussions, told Nigerian military officers of the need for Africa to find permanent solutions to its political problems and informed them that this has been the chief mission of the National Resistance Movement. He spoke of the need to involve the population in politics and to think of what ought to be the role of the army in African politics. He said the army, which is the most organized part of society, cannot escape responsibility in politics of the nation. Mr. Kategaya also emphasized the issue of Africa devising its own solutions to its problems and commended Nigeria for its leading role in the efforts to bring about peace in Liberia.

'Tumultuous' Welcome for Mandela in Bophuthatswana

MB1503202494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has received a tumultuous welcome in Bophuthatswana. It was his first visit to Bophuthatswana since the violent clashes and looting there last week, as well as his first ever visit to the capital Mmabatho. Caro Kriel reports that if the ANC leader had any doubts about his popularity in Bophuthatswana they would have been dispelled by the huge and enthusiastic turnout of his supporters.

[Begin recording] [Kriel] Mr. Mandela chose the Independence Stadium in Mmabatho for his historic first rally in Bophuthatswana, a stadium built for the now ousted Bop [Bophuthatswana] leader, Mr. Lucas Mangope. Today it belonged to Mr. Mandela.

[Mandela] My mere presence here is proof that in Bophuthatswana there is now free political activity in this area.

[Kriel] Mr. Mandela praised the people (?who ousted) Mr. Mangope, but condemned those who took part in looting sprees last week.

[Mandela] That is not how decent people behave. That is the behavior of animals.

[Kriel] But he also slammed the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement].

[Mandela] It is a lesson they will never forget. They were chased out and humiliated. That is what is going to happen in future.

[Kriel] Earlier, Mr. Mandela visited the family of a woman who was allegedly killed by the AWB. He also spent time at the home of a woman whose husband died in the violence. Mr. Mandela said he wanted to come to Bophuthatswana to speak to the people and find out for himself what had happened. Mr. Mandela was well received wherever he went, telling this crowd of civil servants what they wanted to hear.

[Mandela] You are all going to get your pensions. All of you are going to get your jobs without exception.

[Kriel] Pensions, jobs, and similar problems are now in the hands of Bop's two coadministrators. Mr. Mandela met interim administrator, Mr. Tjaart van der Walt, and with him Mr. Job Mokgoro. At parliament today where a defiant Mr. Mangope said he was going to have a cabinet meeting, the only sign of him was a statue. The doors of parliament were locked and guarded by SADF [South African Defense Force] troops. [end recording]

Bophuthatswana's Mangope Placed Under House Arrest

MB1603101794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0956 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Report by Lew Elias]

[Text] Mmabatho Mar 16 SAPA—Deposed Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope was in effect placed under house arrest on Wednesday [16 March] morning. The homeland's interim administration had "requested Mr Mangope to stay at his residence in Motswedi for his own safety", Lynette Lavender, first secretary of the South African Embassy told SAPA.

Meanwhile, about 7,000 striking civil servants attended a meeting at the Mmabatho Civic Centre, where a workers' committee members urged them to return to work "in hours and not days".

He said the work stoppage had achieved a number of its goals such as the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa and free political activity now being allowed in the former homeland.

Downtown Mafikeng was chock-a-block with cars, buses and taxis clogging all the main streets and throngs of people were seen on the pavements. "Town is the busiest I've ever seen it," a businessman said. Although many of the shops were still bare as a result of looting last week, banks were doing a brisk trade and those with goods to sell were packed with people.

IEC Begins Information Effort in Bophuthatswana

MB1503203394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] is determined to tell Bophuthatswana citizens about the elections as soon as possible. At a media conference at Lanseria airport today the IEC announced that another aircraft will be dropping voter information pamphlets over several areas of Bophuthatswana. Two airplanes and four trips will ensure that a quarter of a million leaflets are dropped to Bophuthatswana citizens. After this trip to Mafikeng, two more flights today and tomorrow will go to Garankuwa and Taung. The IEC has already moved into Bophuthatswana.

[Begin IEC spokesman Pieter Cronje recording] We are setting up offices in Bophuthatswana and distributing information on the election to the voters of Bophuthatswana, offering them our assistance to ensure that they have full participation in free and fair elections. [end recording]

Ten IEC vehicles equipped with loud speakers will soon be travelling through the streets of Bophuthatswana. They'll be used to tell citizens what rights they have and how their safety will be guaranteed.

[Begin Cronje recording] We'll be using all the means at our disposal, including advertising campaigns, pamphlet campaigns, the leaflet drops, and voter education programs on radio, television, and in print. [end recording]

SADF Troops in Homeland To Reassure Residents

*MB1603085894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0726 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Text] Mmabatho March 16 SAPA—SADF [South African Defense Force] paratroopers were scheduled to drop into Mmabatho on Wednesday [16 March] morning as part of exercises to reassure residents that everything in the town was returning to normal and that they need not be worried, an SADF spokesman said.

Major Andy Evans said the event was also intended as an exercise for the paratroopers, who had been in the ground in Mmabatho since the SADF moved in last week. The SADF troops would also assist in clearing up debris from the streets.

The SADF will distribute pamphlets in Mmabatho on Wednesday thanking residents for their cooperation and encouraging them to return to their normal activities.

On Tuesday an aircraft fitted with loudspeakers flew around the area with the same message. Petrol will be brought into Mmabatho, where fuel stations have been running dry, on a train accompanied by an SADF escort on Tuesday.

AWB Leader on Bophuthatswana Raid

MB1603054394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Interview with Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche, by SABC correspondent Max du Preez, BEELD correspondent Tim du Plessis, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent John Battersby, and DIE AFRIKANER correspondent Jakkie Basson; followed by telephone discussion with former Bophuthatswana chief negotiator Rowan Cronje; on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Du Preez] Mr. Terreblanche, may I begin?

[Terreblanche] Certainly.

[Du Preez] At seven this evening, I spoke to Mr. Rowan Cronje about your press conference. Mr. Cronje told me to tell you this: If Eugene Terreblanche says I or anyone else in the government invited him to Bophuthatswana, you must tell him he is lying.

[Terreblanche] It is not odd that a man who succeeded in giving away two fatherlands in his political career would use such crude language.

[Du Preez, interrupting] He said he has many witnesses—among others, Brigadier Turner.

[Terreblanche] Let me speak—you have posed a question: Mr. Cronje never asked me to be present. Two years ago, I signed several agreements with various people, among others, a military accord with the Ciskei—with Brigadier Gqozo. You will remember that about a year or so ago he said that should he be threatened, he would make use of AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] assistance. I have

signed agreements with Inkatha in the Transvaal—it has been proved demonstratively by joint action in the Vaal triangle. Those agreements still stand. I also concluded an agreement in which Mr. Cronje was present personally—in a full cabinet meeting—with President Mangope about a year or two ago.

[Du Preez] Can I quickly give you his version of that? He said you got up and said: You people in Bophuthatswana are against communists. We are also against communists. If you should need help, ask us. Mr. Cronje said President Mangope did not reply to that.

[Terreblanche] Wait a second, please. The whole discussion—and this can be confirmed by anyone who was with us—the whole discussion actually dealt with the fact that we have moved closer to each other; we jointly had the feeling that the communists were going to damage the sovereignty of both countries. We were received on those conditions. That was the subject that was discussed, and that is how we accepted it. I just want to add—so that we do not waste time—I sent a fax to the president early during the week when the situation there was starting to deteriorate. There has been telephone contact with my office and even from his residence, in which messages were sent to the president. And on Friday, when the situation grew worse, I personally spoke to him. In my office, I use a loudspeaker so that when such matters are discussed and there are members of my senior staff present, they can follow the conversation. I phoned the president and asked what the situation was like. He said it was critical. His words were that the situation was very bad. I said to him that at that stage I had about 160 men, since we did not have time to mobilize more. He thanked me and added that I should try to get hold of Mr. Cronje. I hope Mr. Cronje does not deny this as well. The phone number supplied to me, Mr. Cronje's number, had come from President Lucas Mangope. An hour or so later about 300 men arrived. I had another discussion with the president. I asked him how long he could still hold out, upon which he replied that he did not know—the situation was very critical. Then I pertinently asked this question because it seemed as though from the side of the National Front it had been said that the AWB was not welcome. Then I said: President, did you or anyone else say the AWB should not move in, or do you know of anyone who said that? He answered no. I still tried to make contact with Cronje, and I could not, until I arrived at the base in Mmabatho and I spoke to him. Now I hope Mr. Cronje told you what was decided between him and me.

[Du Preez] I can tell you what he said. It is right here....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] I will appreciate that.

[Du Preez] At 1905, he asked me to talk to Eugene Terreblanche. I told him that the image of the AWB in Bophuthatswana is extremely negative and racist. The sensitivity in the Bophuthatswana security forces, regarding the AWB, is unbelievable. I asked him courteously and politely to leave. Mr. Terreblanche then told me: This night I will never forget. It has been a terrible humiliation. I want to fight the communists but you do not want me to.

[Terreblanche] Is that all he said we spoke about?

[Du Preez] Yes.

[Terreblanche] Now I understand why Bophuthatswana is where it is today.

[Du Preez] And Brig. Turner supports that. He says it is true.

[Terreblanche] Well, let me answer that. I now want to refer to a later discussion. I spoke to General Turner—not Brigadier—on more than one occasion. It was decided between him and the general that the AWB....[pauses] Apparently Mr. Cronje was under the impression that the AWB was present in uniform, with flags and so forth. I was engaged in a discussion with him when he asked me if we have symbols denoting rank, flags, and uniforms. I told him that the order was for the men to move in in civilian clothes. He asked Turner what his impression was—and General Turner is regarded as a very honorable man. He said that he has no problem since the men are in civilian clothes. He added that it is a civilian force present and the AWB is prepared to plan jointly the transfer of power to the planners. Now I want to say that it is very strange that a venue was prepared for the AWB, because at a stage when the AWB numbers rose to between 400 and 500, there were 60 members of our other Volksfront [National Front] friends—a venue was prepared and food packages were handed out; mattresses were handed out. The intention was to keep us there, not to see us go away. At 0500, and one has to be honest, at 0500 I had another discussion on the insistence of Gen. Turner, and he told me the politicians feel that I, Terreblanche, should leave the territory because the black population were becoming agitated at my presence there. Lengthy discussions were held. Fortunately, I was not alone and two senior generals on my staff were present. The general was very disappointed. I said that I would leave with my men upon which one of my generals said that if I withdraw then the entire AWB would withdraw. The general was very apologetic and said the decision is not his, but comes from Mr. Rowan Cronje. This came hours after an agreement for us to stay and for us to be part of the armed civilian force there. I kept my word and I went to my men and withdrew in my personal capacity. If you look at the realities—that I did withdraw and that my men did stay—then it clearly indicates the agreements made. I withdrew personally. My generals stayed behind. They would form part of the offensive. Weapons would be handed out after which Bophuthatswana would be stabilized, and this is the situation until that point.

[Du Preez] Let's have some questions now.

[Du Plessis] Mr. Terreblanche, despite the argument over who invited whom, it is clear to me that neither the political leaders of Bophuthatswana nor their military leaders wanted you or your forces there. But there is also a second reason why you should not have been there: Any good general, before committing himself to a battle, would gather as much intelligence as possible before the time. Your own people are quoted in the newspapers. THE CITIZEN, says: The AWB commanders advised him on

the radio to withdraw immediately from the base, because the AWB men would not stand a chance against the armored vehicles of the BDF [Bophuthatswana Defense Force]. You ought to have known that your men stood no chance against them. You yourself said that, in Africa, a white man without a rifle is a dead man. But five people died, and they had rifles. It seems to me that in Africa a white man without sense and without good judgment is a dead man.

[Terreblanche] Look, it's no use trying to be sarcastic. I hope you will have the good manners suitable to the occasion. You have insulted the AWB, saying they have no sense. You are not aware of the facts. The facts are that those men were to be issued with weapons.

[Du Plessis] But they were not.

[Terreblanche] The facts are—look, let me finish, please. If you want to engage me in a debate, and try to control me, I will refuse to respond. I have no need to speak with you. The facts are that an undertaking had been given that weapons would be issued, even to the AVF men. But only 280 weapons had been made available at that point. Now you say no preplanning had been done. We had done very good preplanning. That is why the AWB was able to move around, occupy the whole white area, secure it, and defend it, after which the defense force decided that we should all gather at the air force base, where joint planning would be done. That was done, because I was in a foreign country and I accepted the right of the general to decide and evaluate the situation, and to assemble the men. I took my men to the air force base, where we all assembled and passed the night together, as guests of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force and officers. The following morning, as a result of the interference of the politicians—who, as Mr. Mangope correctly pointed out, had an entirely different agenda and did not want to stabilize Bophuthatswana, but wanted to destabilize it so that President Mangope's government could be overthrown, so that he could be compelled to take part in the election, or so that he could be replaced by another government which would take part in the election. The AWB once again gave heed to the wishes of the military authorities in Bophuthatswana....

[Du Plessis, interrupting] But you also shot a few of them dead.

[Terreblanche] ...that we should withdraw. At that stage not a shot had been fired. The AWB was informed that they we should withdraw, and what did we do? We withdrew from the operational area on the instructions of the Bophuthatswana police and Colonel Breytenbach, who almost certainly was speaking on behalf of the BDF. We withdrew in vulnerable vehicles, open pick-up trucks, headed for the border, without our weapons....

[Du Plessis, interrupting] But firing as you went....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] Wait, wait....

[Du Plessis, interrupting] Were you not....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] You were not there. Let me tell you....

[Du Plessis, interrupting] But is it not true that your men were firing as they went?

[Terreblanche] Of course it is not true. The AWB withdrew. But I would like to ask you now, in all fairness, if we are to conduct a sensible discussion, please do not interrupt me again. Really, don't. The AWB reached a certain point, and that was a bridge. The first vehicle had already crossed over, and the second vehicle, the command vehicle in which my generals were traveling—an ordinary pickup, people armed with handguns, hunting rifles, and other weapons, not operational weapons. Right at the bridge the very same defense force which was supposed to defend us suddenly started firing on our moving vehicles with 40-mm mortars. And that is it. The AWB took cover and fired back. The fight started, and they took their injured took them out, including Colonel Bouwer and the other six injured men who are now in the hospital. These injured people were put in the open pick-ups and, firing as they went, and as you said, reached the border. The casualty figure, as you said, reached 50 dead on the side of the Bophuthatswana people, including 10 civilians—which I sincerely regret. I believe they were caught in the crossfire. No one will accept responsibility, as to whose bullets hit them. But more than 280 people, according to the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], were injured. Our movement was placed in a position where we had to defend ourselves....

[Battersby, interrupting] But where was your victory, then, your shining victory?

[Terreblanche] Wait a moment, wait....

[Battersby, interrupting] I want to ask you about the shining victory that you referred to today at the press conference in Ventersdorp. In fact, it is the direct opposite of what the overwhelming majority of South Africans and foreigners believe. I want you to tell us how it is possible that you can speak of an overwhelming victory, and a miracle, when in the first place your men were thrown out by the AVF's people. Second, your people, your soldiers were shot at by the security forces of a government which, in your own words, had invited you into the country. Third, it was clear that you stood no chance against the united forces of the SADF [South African Defense Force]. How can that be a victory? I cannot understand it.

[Terreblanche] I want you to understand it very clearly, so that you will not remain in the dark for so long. It is a shining victory when people are sent into an operational area with handguns. They were fired upon from Casspirs [armored vehicle] and other armored vehicles. They were fired upon in open pick-ups and even ordinary sedans. They stopped the assault of the mortars and the Casspirs by firing back effectively. They moved up to the border, and the outcome of the attack was just that—the total number of casualties on the side of the AWB, five were killed, while on the other side 50 were killed and 285 were....[pauses] Now I want to say to you, the reason why....

[Du Preez, interrupting] Were they the enemy?

[Terreblanche] But of course. What do you call the people who are firing on you with mortars?

[Du Preez] But they were the legitimate defense force, and you see them as the enemy?

[Terreblanche] Look, everyone knows that the defense force and the police had turned against the Bophuthatswana government; they mutinied. That is why President Mangope is where he is today. And your enemy becomes your enemy within a second. That is what we found out there. Those who were supposed to be our friends, the communist-inspired elements within the defense force—let me say straight out, that was the dilemma: Many of the BDF members welcomed the AWB in the most friendly manner; the betrayal which was committed was so shocking precisely because it came from the same force which had received us in such a friendly manner. The deserters in Mr. Mangope's defense force and the police deserters....[pauses] General Turner told us that night that 90 percent of his policemen had deserted. The next morning the whole Bophuthatswana police force deserted. So the AWB drew the fire of the police and defense force deserters, who were using artillery and armored vehicles against its small-arms fire. And you say you find it difficult to see it as a victory? Had the AWB not been able to stop the armored vehicles in their retreat, it would have meant hundreds of dead in the AWB. But that did not happen.

[Battersby] I understand that, but I want to ask again: How can it be a shining victory when you yourself withdrew from the scene, knowing full well—as you said today—that Gen. Viljoen had betrayed you several times. How could you...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] It remains a victory for us, because we pulled out, as we had been asked to do by the BDF. We followed the instruction of the head of state whom we recognized as the head of state. We did not know that at that stage he was no longer head of state. If the head of state and his forces say we must withdraw, and we do it, and we withdraw honorably, and we are attacked during our withdrawal, and we fight our way out, and we fight to gain safety, and we fight and we win—can you still say you can't understand how that can be a victory? I am a veteran. I served a long time in Rhodesia. For years I served on the South-West African border. I know battle under those circumstances. The most difficult battle is when you are withdrawing, when you are in fact firing over your shoulder. And if you are drawn into an ambush four or five times, and you emerge from the presence of death and you bring your people home, and your casualty figure is so small that in our group only three men fell, with two more later when Gen. Viljoen sent out some men; in all that great convoy only three men fell, and you tell me that is not a success.

[Battersby] But I want to ask you once again, how can that be a victory when you left your own injured people behind?

[Du Plessis, interrupting] And the president you had gone to defend was no longer president.

[Battersby] How can that be a victory, Mr. Terreblanche?

[Terreblanche] Look, those are two questions. There are two of you asking questions, so please listen patiently to my reply, the two replies.

[Du Preez] Could you keep it short? Our time is limited.

[Terreblanche] Look. I want to answer you the way you ought to be answered.

[Du Preez] Mr. Rowan Cronje is on the telephone. He would like to respond to some of the things you have said.

[Terreblanche] He's welcome. I first wish to say I see it as a shining victory for people who had to withdraw under fire, and only left three bodies behind, while the attackers who had laid the ambushes suffered a loss of more than 50 dead and more than 780 injured. And bear in mind that we picked up our injured, except for the three whom we had not seen in the convoy—indeed, we had to search for their bodies where they had fallen. I can assure you, had they been left behind by the AWB, I would have instituted an investigation.

[Du Preez] I think you will have to. Here we have a report by a senior AVF man. Tim, do you have it?

[Du Plessis] Yes, an AVF man said: I could hear clearly over the radio how he was ordering his men not to turn back for the injured; they would not stand a chance against the BDF soldiers.

[Terreblanche] Let me first ask you, who is the person who said that?

[Du Plessis] It was a senior member of the AVF who was involved in the...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] I asked what his name was. My name is Eugene Terreblanche; you are Tim. Who is the person who made this so-called allegation? Why is he not here on AGENDA tonight? I do not react to ghosts.

[Basson] I would also like to enter this discussion Max.

[Du Preez] Please. Yes. I have been neglecting you a little.

[Basson] I would like us to look at the other side of this issue, and I would like to hear Mr. Terreblanche's comment on the role played by the SADF in the whole matter. We are faced with an absolute textbook-type communist takeover where chaos and anarchy is first being created....

[Du Preez, interrupting] Is that a statement or is that a question to Mr. Terreblanche?

[Basson] It is a question to Mr. Terreblanche.

[Du Preez] Mr. Terreblanche?

[Terreblanche] I would really like to answer the question but let him tell me what he wants from me. Give him the opportunity.

[Du Preez] We just have a few minutes left, please. I would rather like to hear from you now that the question has been posed.

[Basson] In other words, we would like to know what role.... [pauses] Now that the revolution has been completed—after the AWB and the Volksfront have withdrawn, the South African Defense Force came into the picture for the first time, and if one looks at a document distributed by Joe Slovo, in which he also predicts what the situation will be like in South Africa, he said: [quotation in English] These actions on the part of elements within the regime, extend for example to the continuing disruptive actions aimed by the regime's National Intelligence Service, against the Conservative Party and Inkatha, as well as elements within the South African military establishment....

[Du Preez, interrupting] Jakkie, excuse me. We really do not have time.

[Terreblanche] I will answer as quickly as possible.

[Du Preez] Thank you.

[Terreblanche] It seems clear to me that the order.... [pauses] After an agreement had been reached for us to become part of the joint civilian force there, then I was asked at 0430 by Rowan Cronje, via Gen. Turner, to leave the territory, because if I did not leave the territory, according to him, the SADF would act. I left the territory because I expected this and I did not want to take responsibility for this. I left the territory as requested. The AWB left the territory. You are completely correct in saying this. The Volksfront left the area and still the SADF took action. The defense force, trying to find a reason to overthrow President Mangope, attempted blame us. The defense force went into the territory not to stabilize—it was there, and it knows. If anyone was not invited, it is the SADF. President Mangope said repeatedly he did not want them there. Gen. Turner told me the president told him he did not want them there because if the ANC [African National Congress]-National Party defense force enters the territory, then he would never be able to get them out of his country. That is the reality and it has been proven correct.

[Du Plessis] But I do not see the victory, Mr. Terreblanche.

[Terreblanche] But then you would never see the victory.

[Du Preez] Mr. Terreblanche, can we cross over to Mr. Rowan Cronje. He will speak to us by telephone. Good evening Mr. Cronje.

[Cronje] Good evening.

[Du Preez] You have heard Mr. Terreblanche's version. What is your reaction to that?

[Cronje] No, I did not hear what he said because my television set is not working.

[Du Preez] Mr. Terreblanche....

[Cronje, interrupting] But if it concerns the issue as to whether they were allowed into the country, then I want to say the following: The president contacted me late afternoon and said Mr. Terreblanche telephoned him twice. He gave me a number, and I returned Mr. Terreblanche's call but there was no reply. Early the morning Gen. Turner telephoned me and said he understood that the AWB was

on the way. We sent Colonel Manna Bothes to the border at Rooigrond to stop them from entering the country. Gen. Turner informed me by telephone that Mr. Terreblanche was not prepared to listen to the colonel and he proceeded to enter the country. He held talks with Gen. Turner. Gen. Turner informed me about his discussion with Mr. Terreblanche, and then I spoke to Mr. Terreblanche. I told him that no arrangements were made with us and that no permission was requested for the AWB to enter the country. I made it clear to him that the perception and the image of the AWB in Bophuthatswana is one of racism, that this is a delicate and sensitive situation totally unacceptable to the Bophuthatswana Defense Force and that it will cause enormous problems. Mr. Terreblanche reacted by saying that he will never forget this night. He said he had come to fight communists and he was being made to feel so unwelcome. He added that he had never been so unwelcome in his life in any place. I spoke again to Gen. Turner and we arranged, concerning these people who have already entered the country—you will remember that they entered with pickup trucks on several roads—that they should be given immediate orders to remove their flags and so forth, and that they should be taken to the airport where they could be assembled and then be taken out of the country. Thereafter, we contacted General Viljoen. General Viljoen, in reaction to that telephone call to him, gave a direct order for the AWB to be withdrawn immediately. They also ignored that order. That's the third one. Several journalists who were with me yesterday confirmed that the defense force spent most of the morning trying to assemble men on pick-up trucks who were causing large-scale damage, resulting in a flare-up of emotions and problems, to escort them to the airport so that they can leave the country under supervision. This is precisely what I arranged with Mr. Terreblanche and with Mr. Turner and this was done in the presence of several people. This was confirmed by Gen. Viljoen and several others, as well as Gen. Turner. The situation is very clear. The developments were tragic. The loss of life is inexcusable, and the damage to Bophuthatswana, the hatred which never before existed against whites, currently being experienced in Mmabatho, is life threatening. It is a pity that this has happened. I trust that it will not happen again.

[Du Preez] Thank you very much, Mr. Cronje. Hold the line while we hear Mr. Terreblanche's response.

[Terreblanche] I would like to react immediately. You speak about a single conversation we had, Mr. Cronje? And you also reached an agreement with me just once? Is that the case?

[Cronje] I never reached any agreement with you.

[Terreblanche] So you never said that if the men do not have any insignia, and if they form part of the forces there, and if they were not in uniform, then they could remain there, and I should personally maintain a low profile? Did you never say that?

[Cronje] We said the men there with insignia should remove them immediately, and they must go to the airport outside the city and remain there. They failed to do so.

They went into the streets. They caused tremendous problems, and we asked you to please go.

[Terreblanche] No, Mr. Cronje, please answer my question. You are not negotiating with the communists now. Please answer my question.

[Cronje] I am answering your question.

[Terreblanche] That morning at 0500, in a second discussion with Gen. Turner, he told me you were demanding my head; I must leave the area, and the AWB troops must remain. I want to tell you something, as you were not present. You gave the instruction by telephone. Senior members of my general staff witnessed the discussion at 0530 that morning. It was decided that I should leave the area, because you said if I remained, then the SADF would invade. Now you say all AWB members were ordered out. I say it is a pity that at the end of your political career you step out of South African politics with a cold-blooded lie. It is a shame. I say my general staff can confirm the fact.

[Cronje] Mr. Terreblanche, the situation was clear. The men had been requested to go to the airport immediately. They were to remain there; they were not to enter the town. They were to leave the country under escort. Those who ignored the request and the order of Gen. Viljoen were collected by the BDF. The BDF and your forces fired on each other. You had never been given permission to enter Bophuthatswana. You had made no arrangement. There was no agreement. Indeed, Gen. Turner told me that after the discussion you referred to—and I am not aware of the discussion—you and two of your generals stood up and said you were being chased away. And then you stood up and walked out with your two generals. I was not present at the discussion. I know what I told you, and I know what I told Gen. Turner...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] Yes. It is clear that you were not there.

[Cronje] ...and don't talk to me about a cold-blooded lie.

[Terreblanche] I say to you that you are a cold-blooded liar. Let me tell you, there are many hundreds, a thousand or more people, who know of your request that I personally leave the area or the SADF would join the fray.

[Cronje] Sir, I never spoke to you....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] Give me one reason why I, as a person, had to leave the area. It was at your request, and now you deny it. Now I understand how you were able to give away two countries within a single life.

[Cronje] I never spoke to you about the SADF. Not once. The instruction was clear: You must go, and your men must go to the airport, and from there they must leave the country. At 1100 our people, in the presence of many journalists, saw how our defense force attempted to collect those people who were still in the streets—where they were not supposed to be; they were to be at the airport—to see that they left the country. The orders were clear. My discussion with you was clear. Why did you tell me you would never forget that night, you had never felt so unwelcome?

[Terreblanche] It was precisely because it involved me personally.

[Cronje] It involved the AWB, Mr. Terreblanche, not you personally. I never spoke to you personally. It involved the AWB....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] Could I refer to another lie?

[Cronje] ...that is why all those men went to the airport.

[Terreblanche] Mr. Cronje, I was never personally asked to leave.

[Cronje] I asked you to leave, and for your men to go to the airport.

[Terreblanche] Mr. Cronje, I don't know how you get it right, knowing full well that this issue was discussed not only with my general staff, but also with the full contingent of the AWB. A choice had to be made—either I left and all left with me, or I left, and they remained. And I decided that if they wished to remain, they could do so, but not in uniform. Now you claim before millions of people that you never said that. It is a good thing that you have resigned....

[Cronje, interrupting] During my discussion with you several people were present.

[Terreblanche] Yes, mine were also present.

[Cronje] I spoke to you once, and thereafter I made arrangements with Gen. Turner.

[Terreblanche] Quite correct. And thereafter Gen. Turner told me I must....

[Cronje, interrupting] The arrangement was clear: Your people were to go to the airport, you must leave, the rest must be gathered together, and they must be accompanied out of the country.

[Terreblanche] So you are placing the blame on your own general. You say he told me of his own accord that I must leave and the rest could remain.

[Cronje] No, my general agrees with me. I checked my facts with him.

[Terreblanche] Your general will never again trust you, not even at a Sunday school picnic. I wish I could see the general's face when you say he never told me that you said they want my head, that I must leave and the AWB can remain. It was discussed with at least 1,000 men who had to make a choice.

[Cronje] It is a distortion of the truth. You do not know what damage you have done, and the danger you posed to many lives. I have seen Gen. Turner's face, Sir.

[Terreblanche] It cannot be a happy face. It is just further proof that when politicians get involved in military matters, this kind of thing happens. You gave the instructions, Sir.

[Cronje] If the military intervenes in a country, in a neighboring country, without being invited, and causes the problems you caused, then I say, long live the politicians. Good night, Mr. Terreblanche.

[Terreblanche] Yes, those politicians who retire the moment their country needs them, like you.

[Du Preez] Our time has run out, unfortunately. Thank you, Mr. Cronje, Mr. Terreblanche, gentlemen. I hope we will one day get to know the truth about this tragic episode in our history. Good night.

IFP Warned Boycott Could Lead to Further Violence

PM1503130494 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Mar 94 p 12

[Report by Christopher Munnion report: "Inkatha Told Poll Boycott is Danger to South Africa"]

[Text] Johannesburg—President de Klerk warned Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday that their refusal to participate in South Africa's democratic elections could lead to the same "tragic events" that befell Bophuthatswana.

In a series of speeches, Mr de Klerk said he had spoken on the telephone to Chief Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, reminding him that the people of his semi-autonomous state had the right to vote in the elections.

The Inkatha decision not to participate in the election created a dangerous situation for the whole country, he said.

An angry Mr Buthelezi, whose Inkatha party failed to register candidates by the weekend deadline, said Mr Lucas Mangope, the Bophuthatswana leader, had been deposed illegally, betrayed by Pretoria and the ANC [African National Congress].

"What they did to Bophuthatswana they want to do to KwaZulu," he said. "All I can say is that KwaZulu is not Bophuthatswana."

The exchange between the two leaders served to switch the focus to KwaZulu as a possible flashpoint for further pre-election violence. Mr Buthelezi's mood cannot have been helped by rumours that senior members of Inkatha were considering defection to Mr de Klerk's National Party.

Dr Ben Ngubane, an Inkatha executive member, fuelled the rumours when he said that Inkatha could still participate in next month's elections. "Last Friday's deadline is immaterial as to whether we decide to participate in the elections," he said in Durban.

Inkatha's internal problems were only a small part of the fractures in the Freedom Alliance, the improbable grouping of white Rightwing parties and conservative homeland leaders.

Gen Constand Viljoen, the former South African military commander, resigned from the Freedom Alliance after registering his Freedom Front party for the elections.

At a hastily-convened meeting of the Alliance in the northern Cape city of Kimberley yesterday, Mr Mangope arrived to declare that he still considered himself the legal

leader of Bophuthatswana. He said he was considering legal action against Pretoria. If nothing else, his presence at the meeting ended speculation that he was under some form of house arrest.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, leader of the Conservative Party, said "a communist revolution" had taken place in Bophuthatswana. The events there had proved to all that Mr de Klerk could not be trusted, he said.

The extremists on the Right were conspicuous by their absence. The neo-Nazi AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], in particular, was licking its wounds after several hundred of its members were routed. Armed and uniformed AWB men had converged on Mmabatho, the Bophuthatswana capital, last week, ostensibly to support Mr Mangope's tottering administration.

They were internationally humiliated when three of their number were shot dead by Bophuthatswana police—two executed by a policeman as they pleaded for their lives.

Even so, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, the AWB leader, called a press conference in his home town and "Afrikaner heartland" of Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal yesterday. He declared his movement's intervention in the Bophuthatswana crisis "a shining victory".

Another white extremist group, the Boerekommando, under its fanatical "commandant", Mr Willem Ratte, occupied an historic but derelict fort at Wonderboom north of Pretoria at the weekend, declaring they would "hold out to the death".

They were still occupying the fort last night, despite being given assurances by the police and the Pretoria city council that they would be totally ignored as the area was remote, little used by the public and of "no significance whatsoever".

ANC Demands Expulsion of ISD Units From KwaZulu

*MB1503174394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Durban March 15 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday demanded the immediate expulsion of the Internal Stability Division [ISD] and the KwaZulu Police [KZP] from Umlazi, south of Durban. The demand came during a march by thousands of ANC supporters to call for free political activity in the township. The marchers had handed over the memorandum at the Umlazi magistrate's court when they were fired upon by another group, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported.

Police used teargas and fired shots to separate the two groups as the ANC marchers made their way home.

The protest followed the weekend occupation of Umlazi's King Goodwill Zwelithini Stadium by hostel dwellers ahead of an ANC election rally there. ANC leaders, including Chairman Thabo Mbeki and Transkei military

ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, were incensed when police failed to move the crowd from the stadium, forcing them to address their supporters on Umlazi's Mangosuthu highway.

On Tuesday, several thousand ANC supporters delivered a memorandum to Chief Magistrate Louis Radyn, calling for the ISD and KZP's immediate withdrawal from Umlazi. Mr Radyn said the memo would be forwarded to the government and the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. The memorandum called for the deployment of the National Peacekeeping Force or forces under TEC control in Umlazi, and for the Independent Electoral Commission to act against those who organized Sunday's occupation of the stadium. "The ISD had no legal right to prevent us from using the stadium...and attack us with teargas and live ammunition," it read.

KZP district commissioner Brig Alwyn Burger confirmed one woman was shot dead in the township early on Tuesday. Residents claimed the KZP shot her, but Brig Burger said there was no evidence to that effect and that the claim would be investigated.

At the magistrate's court a potentially ugly situation was averted when about 300 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters massed several hundred metres away. Police kept them at bay, and they dispersed soon afterwards.

The mood was jubilant and festive, with a sea of people dancing to the song "now is the time, the time is now" blaring from loudspeakers. Not long after the crowd arrived, the South African flag was pulled down by frenzied supporters, ripped and replaced by two fluttering ANC flags. Burning tyres and stone barricades erected to enforce a stayaway impeded progress through the sprawling township and thousands of workers failed to arrive at work in the city.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] meanwhile claimed a "double assassination attempt" had been made on Umlazi mayor and IFP women's Brigade regional secretary Maria Xulu early on Tuesday and that it was possibly linked to the ANC march. IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said a group fired on Ms Xulu's home in H section about 4.20AM, and her bodyguards returned fire. He said the attackers returned 10 minutes later and again fired a volley of shots at her home. They were again repelled.

Afrikaner Radio on Destabilization of KwaZulu

*MB1603110894 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] The first steps to destabilize KwaZulu have already taken place. The situation in Umlazi is extremely tense due to strikes in the area. Announcements on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news services that several members of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] have joined other parties since they want to take part in the election, could very well be a ploy to sow confusion in IFP ranks.

IFP Official: Candidate List Unlikely by Deadline

MB1503174494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1400 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Report by Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban March 15 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will not submit an election candidate list by Wednesday [16 March] afternoon's extended deadline and will not contest the poll unless its constitutional demands are met. This was the message from IFP Central Committee member Walter Felgate, following renewed optimism that the party might contest the April poll. On Monday, senior IFP negotiator Ben Ngubane said the IFP had yet to decide on participation in the country's first all-race poll. "Far from being out of the elections, Inkatha has yet to decide on participation," Dr Ngubane reportedly said in Kimberley on Monday.

But Mr Felgate said Dr Ngubane's statement was no different to the IFP's official stance on elections: "There's no change in the IFP's position. I don't know why there is confusion. The position of the IFP is unless the December 19 (Freedom Alliance) amendments to the constitution are accepted, we will not enter elections. Talks on mediation are under way and if mediation results in changes to the constitution, then I believe it will be in the national interest to ensure timetables are adjusted."

He said talks between the IFP and African National Congress on mediation would continue on Wednesday. Mr Felgate added that the IFP would "most certainly not" submit a candidate list by Wednesday's 4.30PM deadline.

IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi also said in Kimberley on Monday that his party was serious about contesting elections, but not before its constitutional demands were met. "We are not prepared to commit ourselves to fighting the election until the ANC makes a sincere commitment to address our demands," he said.

On the printing of ballot papers without the IFP's name, Inkatha MP Farouk Cassim said on Tuesday: "There's no good reason why they couldn't keep this open. They can't exclude us knowing mediation is taking place. We don't see the time limits as more important than a solution. Any artificial time limits can have very negative results for the country. When we are so close, we should go that extra half a metre," he said. Mr Cassim said mediation on constitutional disputes was imminent and progress was being made on the Zulu king's demands, which the IFP has also said must be resolved.

Meanwhile, IFP national spokesman Ziba Jiyane said he believed the IFP was "out" of the April elections. "It does seem like we are not participating," he said on Tuesday. On speculation he might leave the IFP for another party contesting the poll, he replied: "Nothing could be further from the truth."

PAC Said Struggling To Raise Funds for Election Campaign

MB1203071894 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 11-17 Mar 94 p 2

[Report by Vuyo Mvoko]

[Excerpts] Strapped for cash and desperately needing to gear up its election machinery, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has knocked on every door in search of a cheaper, preferably free, ride to elections. [passage omitted] [PAC Secretary General] Benny Alexander said foreign countries which had previously frozen funds promised to the organisation—on condition it renounced violence and committed itself to the transition process—would release them.

With little more than a month to go before elections, sources say the PAC is battling to obtain funds to run a fully-fledged election campaign.

ANC's Ramaphosa on Election Date, Other Topics

MB1503140594 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
13 Mar 94 p 15

[First installment of a two-part interview with ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa by CITY PRESS Editor Khulu Sibiyi and Assistant Editor Sekola Sello; place and date not given]

[Text] CITY PRESS [CP]. Why do you and Nelson Mandela think April 27 is sacrosanct, that this date cannot be changed to accommodate Inkatha and other rightwing parties that may be persuaded to take part in the elections?

Ramaphosa: There is so much expectation among our people, and among the international community, that this is the one date that the people of South Africa have with destiny. The 27th has been so deeply ingrained in the minds of our people that if you were to postpone the elections the consequences would be, to use a phrase that has been used before, too ghastly to contemplate.

Our people have stretched their patience over the years of apartheid so much that there is no further elasticity left beyond the 27th. There would be an eruption, an upheaval like we have never seen before.

The second thing is the international community would turn their backs on us. The investing community, the business confidence that we have started building up would just be a downward spiral. I don't think the economy could sustain a postponement of that date.

It would make a mockery of the whole process of negotiations. If you were to tamper with that date, then you would have to start saying, "When must the election be held?"—and then we are involved in a huge, lengthy wrangle.

We think we have done enough—virtually everything—to try to bring them on board. But we are prepared to walk the extra mile. Mediation to us is the solution and when they (Inkatha) proposed it, we grasped it because we believe it would not delay negotiations or the elections.

CP: Your party's strongest point has been the ability to carry your constituency with you even when taking unpopular decisions. You demonstrated this when you suspended armed action but more graphically following the assassination of SACP [South African Communist Party] leader Chris Hani. We contend that if you endorsed a postponement there would not be any upheaval.

Ramaphosa: One of the central demands we made following Chris Hani's death was that an election date must be set—and it was that which calmed the people. It was around that that we were able to contain the anger bursting out. It would be a betrayal to the memory of Hani if we were to change the election date.

CP: We further argue that the investing community's confidence would be restored and not diminished if an all-inclusive settlement, one that involves Inkatha and the white right, was reached even if at the expense of a postponement.

Ramaphosa: We have been talking to the investing community, ambassadors and so forth—and they agree that there should be no change.

CP: Are you not taking a serious risk with this route? What if these heavily armed rightwingers then claim "peaceful avenues were closed to them" and the only recourse left was armed resistance?

Ramaphosa: The risks are far greater for us if the election date was changed. Looking at the rightwingers, some of them don't want an elections—let's be realistic on this issue. They are afraid of democracy and it is one of their stalling strategies. We would be making the biggest mistake if we were to change the election date. We would be playing into their hands.

CP: There are divisions within the rightwing. Wouldn't a postponement show your reasonableness and further drive a wedge among these factions? You would call the bluff of those against elections.

Ramaphosa: We have called their bluff. It is already known who is serious about elections and who is not. Buthelezi (Inkatha leader Mangosuthu) says he needs more time to campaign for elections. That is the flimsiest and weakest excuse that you can think of. To use such an excuse when it is the future of the country that we are looking at does not display responsibility.

CP: Are you saying Chief Buthelezi is not interested in taking part in the elections of all?

Ramaphosa: He is afraid of democracy. He is afraid of facing the people. His support has been dwindling and he knows that. What he is afraid of is losing the elections. If he is not afraid, let him go and face the country.

CP: There are widespread claims, rumours if you will, that the ANC offered him something in order to take part in the elections.

Ramaphosa: He was not offered anything. Basically we just put forward what is possible if the IFP runs for elections. There is no reason why, if they have a good showing at the

polls, they cannot be part of government of national unity. They could be in the Cabinet as well, that is in black and white in the constitution.

CP: Come, come Mr Secretary General. It is rumoured that you offered him the deputy presidency.

Ramaphosa: If you look at the constitution it is not a question of having promised anybody the deputy presidency. The first deputy president will come from the majority party—which the ANC is going to be. The second deputy president will come from the second largest party. So if Inkatha becomes the largest party they have the presidency and the second presidency [as published]. But if they become second largest party they have the second deputy presidency. It is guaranteed in the constitution. No promises could ever have been made of the deputy presidency. We can't bend the constitution.

CP: How serious and realistic are you about providing one million houses within five years? Given the huge amounts and the sheer logistics needed, is this not an electioneering gimmick?

Ramaphosa: We believe it is possible to build up to a million houses in five years. It is possible if we harness all the resources we have as a nation and direct them towards giving our people a better life. The economy can start booming if features of our plans can be implemented.

May I give an example of how the Israelis have just gone about it. They got two or three billion dollars from the U.S. and the money was largely used as a guarantee for the loans that the people will get. At the same time government obtained loans from international banks and other sources.

We will be able to get loan guaranteed funds coming in to give guarantees to the private sector that their money is not going to be lost. The government will be able to back up those guarantees. The government will be able to unlock a number of resources. A bit of money has been voted in this parliament over the years for housing and they have not utilised it.

By unlocking and redirecting resources we will be able to do it and because we have identified it as a priority we are not the type of government who will sit on money. Let me give you an example. They (government) voted R4-million [rand] to upgrade hostels. But up to today nothing has happened, nothing has been spent.

Why? Because they have no plan. I think they voted R2-billion for housing. What happened? They built 15,000 houses.

The House of Delegates, the House of Representatives have been building, yes—for the Indians and Coloureds because of the favoured status that they were given. But have we seen a major housing project underway in black areas? Never. What did they do in the end? They gave R2-billion to the Independent Development Trust [IDT]. And what did the IDT do with the money? They built toilet cities all over.

ANC Says Existing Funds To Pay for Reconstruction

*MB1603085794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0029 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Report by Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Paarl March 15 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was confident it could pay for its reconstruction and development plan from existing resources, the party's economics head, Trevor Manuel, said on Tuesday [15 March].

More than 800 people jammed the Paarl East community hall to hear Mr Manuel and constitutional expert Dullah Omar. "We have done all the sums," Mr Manuel said in response to National Party [NP] criticism that the ANC was offering the impossible. "We must tell the NP we can pay for it with existing resources."

Explaining the ANC's arithmetic, he said working people paid extremely high taxes with married women in effect being punished for having left their kitchens to earn salaries.

"We are going to turn it all around. We are going to look to companies which are so lightly taxed and strengthen our base from there..."

Furthermore there were the imbalances in the budget itself.

"Defence is getting more than six times the money allocated to housing. There's definitely something wrong there. The secret special defence fund alone is R3.83 billion [rand]—what are they doing with it? Printing election posters for the NP? Such funds cannot only create housing but jobs. It will have to change after April 27."

Mr Manuel said insurance companies would be told South Africa had enough office blocks and super shopping malls. Factories were needed where the people could work and money needed to be channelled into the townships.

"Do it, or we will pass laws to help you do it," he said. International agencies were begging to lend the country money "but we're saying to them wait a bit, not yet".

Mr Dullah Omar said the ANC had demanded from President F. W. de Klerk and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha the restoration of citizenship to the people of the TVBC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] states and the re-incorporation of the homelands at the start of negotiations more than two years ago.

"They refused. The fact that they propped up the regime of (former Bophuthatswana president) Lucas Mangope for so long has cost us dearly. He could have been out of the way a long time ago."

CP To Expel Any Member Standing for Election

*MB1603111894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Report by E. van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria March 16 SAPA—Any Conservative Party [CP] member joining another political party and standing for the April elections would automatically be expelled from the CP, party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said on Wednesday [16 March].

This follows reports that the election candidate list of General Constand Viljoen's newly-founded Freedom Front would be submitted on Wednesday. Several CP MP's names are expected to be on the list, widely seen as precipitating a split in CP ranks.

Dr Hartzenberg said in terms of the party's constitution, any CP member who became a member of another political party and making himself available as candidate in the elections automatically excluded himself from CP membership.

This conduct would be in conflict with a unanimous decision by the CP executive that the polls would be boycotted, he said.

Termination of membership would automatically result in these members losing access to CP facilities and assets, he added.

CP Announces Afrikaner Resistance 'Freedom Days'

*MB1603071394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0033 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Report by J. Waters]

[Text] Klerksdorp March 15 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] is to hold two "freedom days" to be marked by protests and passive resistance involving all towns and cities included in the borders of the proposed Afrikaner "volkstaat" [homeland].

CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told a "stop the ANC (African National Congress)" meeting in Klerksdorp on Tuesday [15 March] night all members of the CP, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] will take part in the planned protests. "It will be our show of strength," he said.

The CP new action programme will be implemented in two phases:

- March 29, when every town or city in every part of the proposed volkstaat will come to a standstill between 8 AM and 2 PM. Among the planned events are marches, flag hoistings, the reading of proclamations, the closing of businesses and schools and the establishment of burger [citizen] councils.
- March 31, when a capital city day will be celebrated in the town and cities of the proposed volkstaat in same way.

"The purpose of the mass action is to force the government and the ANC to heed our call for a volkstaat. Everyone will join in the activities. Special arrangements will also be made to include as many school children as possible."

*** Whites Poised for Election Resistance Acts**

94AF0098A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
1 Feb 94 p 4

[Article by Gert van der Westhuizen: "White Wolves Declare 27 April Day of Resistance"]

[Text] The White Wolves have declared 27 April to be a day of resistance and have called upon members "to hail" the day with acts of insubordination. In addition, they plan to take down National Party (NP) and African National Congress (ANC) posters, boycott Coca-Cola, and delay traffic on highways in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area. According to the February edition of BOERE BRANDWAG, their official newsletter, all parties and organizations taking part in the election must be viewed as enemies and traitors to the "Boer nation." The White Wolves feel that "Boers" can only participate in an election if it is held exclusively for "Boer compatriots" in their own state.

At the same time, White Wolves members are being encouraged to display banners with "Boer slogans" at sports events. The four-colored flag [of the old South African Republic] is to be hoisted in the organization's various districts as well. Readers of the newsletter are "invited" this month to pile up stones in front of the doors of "hostile elements" in their districts. Coca-Cola will also be boycotted from the beginning of this month to 1 April because Afrikaans is no longer being printed on its soft-drink containers. This part of the White Wolves' resistance plans already began on 22 January when empty "Coke bottles" were smashed in front of Coca-Cola plants in Hercules and Pretoria.

And if everything goes according to plan, the "communist government" is going to lose a lot of money in the next three months because the White Wolves are going to delay traffic along "strategic routes" by driving at a maximum of 60 km per hour on various days on highways in the PWV area.

Australian Group Raises Funds for AWB

MB1503144894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Mar 94 p 4

[Report by Mike van Niekerk]

[Text] Perth—Australian police are investigating whether to charge members of a white supremacist group over a fund-raising appeal for the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement].

The shadowy National Action, which operates from post boxes in Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne, launched a "White Australia-SA [South Africa] Solidarity" campaign in its latest newsletter.

"In response to appeals for help from our brother nation, the Afrikaners of SA, National Action has decided to assist in fund-raising for the nationalist AWB," the National Action News said in an editorial. Donors are asked to send money to a bank account in the name of the

AWB Wenkommando [Victory Commando] in Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal. The group is also offering White Australia-SA Solidarity T-shirts, bearing the swastika-like symbol of the AWB.

National Action, which is virulently opposed to Asian immigration into Australia, is one of a number of rightwing groups which operate at the fringes of Australian society. In recent months it has published a series of articles promoting a "boerestaat" [Boer homeland] in SA and its possible connection with right-wing SA backers has attracted the attention of Australian police.

A police spokesman said yesterday the force was looking seriously at the AWB fund-raising appeal as a possible contravention of the Crime (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act of 1978. The Act makes it an offence for anyone in Australia to raise money or give money that will be used to incite fear or death or violence in the people of any foreign country.

TEC Accepts New National Flag, 2 Anthems

MB1503185194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] South Africa's new national flag has been accepted by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). The flag consists of six colors: red, green, blue, white, black, and yellow, and is in the form of a green letter Y lying on its side. The two short legs of the Y are on the left hand side of the flag with the space between them colored black. The Y is surrounded by a yellow band. The top section of the flag is red and the bottom part blue. The ANC's [African National Congress] chief negotiator, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said the choice of a design had been an earnest attempt to promote unity and reconciliation. The TEC decided that the Call of South Africa and Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika [God Bless Africa] would both serve as national anthems during the transitional period.

DP, ANC React to New Flag

MB1603093794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] There has been mixed reaction to South Africa's flag of transition which was finally unveiled yesterday after months of debate, acrimony and confusion.

As the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] revealed the design that will flutter over public buildings for the next five years after the April election, outside condemnation already came in from some quarters. Other parties ventured to express cautious acceptance, while some have yet to comment.

In its reaction the Democratic Party [DP] said national symbols such as the flag should be decided by a referendum. DP spokesman Rob Harper said the decision should not be made by the National Party or the African National Congress [ANC], but by all the people of this country.

ANC Regional Publicity Chief Yulelani Nguko commended the TEC criteria for the design, but slammed it for

having nothing which one can identify with. Mr. Ngoko who was speaking in his personal capacity said this may have been the key reason why everybody agreed on it.

Minority Front leader Amichand Rajbansi came out in favor of the flag saying it accommodated both majorities as well as minorities.

Government Suspends Export of Land Mines

*MB1503185694 Johannesburg SABA in English
1630 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 15 SABA—A moratorium has been placed on the export and international marketing of landmines, Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee announced in Pretoria on Tuesday [15 March]. He said the decision, effective immediately, followed a United Nations General Assembly session in October last year which expressed its concern about the indiscriminate way in which landmines caused the maiming and death of innocent civilians in several countries.

"South Africa is in the forefront in the world in the field of anti-mine measures and mine-tracking abilities, but the availability of our anti-mine equipment is hampered by international armaments sanctions. The effective use of mine resistance armoured vehicles such as the South African-developed Mamba can protect and save peace-keeping forces from being maimed. Several countries such as Bosnia, Mozambique and Angola could benefit from our assistance and equipment," Mr Coetsee said.

SAP To Withdraw Security Services at Airports

*MB1603055394 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1900 GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] The South African Police [SAP] will withdraw their security services at the country's airports as of 1 April. This will now be the duty of a private security firm while the SAP will be released to perform only policing duties. Divisional manager of protection services at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr. Andre Olivier, said the move will bring South African airports in line with international trends and will help cut costs.

SADF To Hold Talks With APLA Before Elections

*MB1603090694 Johannesburg SABA in English
0802 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 16 SABA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] will hold bilateral talks with the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) in the week running up to the elections, an SADF spokesman said on Wednesday [16 March]. "The talks will be exploratory in nature, aimed at determining whether there is scope and potential for further discussion," Maj N. C. Sendall said in a statement.

He declined to comment on the agenda of the talks which will be held during the week of 21 to 25 March. The venue of the talks is still to be agreed upon.

Radioactive Sources Stolen From Transvaal Mine

*MB1603120794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 0500 GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Text] Three highly dangerous radioactive sources have been stolen from the Vaal Reefs Mine near Orkney in the western Transvaal. An Anglo-American spokesman said the sources were used to measure the density of mud and had no commercial value whatsoever. Two of the sources are gray in color and one is bright yellow. All are about the size and shape of a large coffee tin, and bear a radiation warning symbol. Mine management has emphasized the sources are highly dangerous and should not be approached or handled.

South African Press Review for 16 Mar

MB1603133594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Disbanding of Homeland Armies—Greg Mills, director of studies at the South African Institute of International Affairs, writes in an article on page 16 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 March that in the new South Africa homeland bureaucracies "have to remain in place, as there is already a shortage of trained civil servants." However, the homeland military forces "should no longer remain intact." "Since independence, the record of these armed formations has been blighted by the incidence of intervention and instability," Mills says the homeland armies should be disbanded as "distinct ethnic units," and instead, the emphasis "should be placed on regimental and not political or ethnic allegiances."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Shield' Away From AWB—"It is time to halt the AWB's [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] paramilitary posturing and to end its delusions of martial grandeur," declares a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 March. "The Bophuthatswana excursion should have convinced government or the Transitional Executive Council that the AWB's activities must be stopped. That does not mean banning it. Like any other organisation, it is entitled to meet and propagate unpopular views—but as civilians." "Despite the challenge at the World Trade Centre, despite confrontations which have cost lives in Ventersdorp and now Mmabatho, President F.W. de Klerk has shield away from dealing with this fascist force. The next government will not be so timid, but the time to pull the AWB's claws is now."

SOWETAN

'Expedience' in AWB, CP Link With Black Groups—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 March in a

page-10 editorial believes "there is enough evidence to show that many Afrikaners do not support the hysteria evinced by the factions under Eugene Terreblanche [AWB leader] and Ferdi Hartzenberg [leader of the Conservative

Party]. What makes their so-called link with black conservative groups odious, is that it is based more on expedience and opportunism in the fight against the ANC and its allies than coalescence of conviction."

Angola

UNITA Continues Preparation for Peace Talks

To Be 'Flexible'

LD1503134494 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] In Huambo, UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Political Commission has met with its negotiators. It was decided that UNITA will take a flexible position at the Lusaka talks. UNITA wants to know from the government what its role as a future opposition party will be.

[Begin Alcides Sakala recording] UNITA's Political Commission has asked its negotiating team to get an explanation from the government regarding UNITA's role as a political opposition. In this context, the UNITA negotiating team has been told to contact other opposition parties with a view to a greater coordination in this crucial phase of the current negotiations. [end recording]

That was Alcides Sakala in Brussels. UNITA issued this communique dated from Huambo.

Issues Communique on Talks

MB1603071194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Mar 94

["Communique" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission in Huambo on 15 March]

[Text] 1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Political Commission met in the city of Huambo from 12 to 15 March to discuss and clarify the current stage of the ongoing Lusaka peace talks;

2. The UNITA Political Commission expressed satisfaction about UN Special Representative Dr. Alioune Blondin Beye's visit to Huambo, where he held talks with the UNITA Party leadership. That visit significantly contributed toward the continuation of the Lusaka peace talks in an atmosphere of greater trust;

3. The UNITA negotiating team to the Lusaka talks has received support and been encouraged by the UNITA Political Commission to continue giving its positive and constructive contribution to the ongoing talks;

4. The UNITA Political Commission has mandated its negotiating team to clarify with the government what will be UNITA's role as the political opposition. Within that context, the UNITA negotiating team has been given powers to contact other opposition parties so that there can be greater consensus during this crucial stage of the Lusaka peace talks.

[Issued] Huambo, 15 March 1994

[Signed] The UNITA Political Commission

Delegation Returns To Lusaka

MB1503204094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Pedro Manuel]

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team has returned from Huambo. It has met with Blondin Beye, though not to respond to the government's offer. The meeting served for UNITA to brief Chief Beye on what its negotiators did in Huambo. UNITA has promised to react to the government's proposal tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the government will over the next two days conduct a diplomatic offensive to reveal the contents of its offer to UNITA. Angolan ambassadors in Portugal, Spain, England, France, Russia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Morocco will deliver to the respective countries the document in which the Angolan Government provides the list of [words indistinct] support from the international community.

The resumption of the negotiations will now depend on UNITA's response [words indistinct] the debates will speed up toward a final stage. Otherwise the negotiations will be complicated. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports 'Explosive Situation' in Cabinda

MB1603084794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Angola's northernmost and oil-rich Cabinda Province is experiencing an explosive political and military situation. Reports from that area say that the residents of Subantando, north of Choa, put up barricades in the streets in protest against the behavior of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, armed forces, which are accused of attacking innocent civilians and burning homes in retaliation for a recent attack by the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC. In recent years, the MPLA-PT army's behavior has only increased separatist feelings in Cabinda. Recent problems turned out to be the straw that broke the camel's back.

Finance Minister Outlines 1994 Budget

MB1603055494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Excerpt] The National Assembly today continued debating the 1994 State General Budget. Prime Minister Marcelino Moco today took his team to parliament to argue for the government's State General Budget. Despite the war, the economy and society will have a budget totalling 85,334,556,405 new kwanzas. The new finance minister, [Arnaldo Craveiro], outlined the 1994 budget.

[Begin Craveiro recording] Although the proposed budget is restricted by the country's real possibilities, and its drafting followed strict austerity measures, it does not mean that one cannot expect the budget to contribute to the fulfillment of our economic goals. In addition to

upholding national defense and correcting the deficit, the budget also deals with social imbalances through a new price policy, the guarantee of basic commodities, and the creation of a reserve of basic food commodities to cope with inflation. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Malawi

Opposition Party Withdraws From Transition Council

AB1203122594 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT
12 Mar 94

[Text] Blantyre, March 12 (AFP)—The main opposition United Democratic Front said Saturday [12 March] it was pulling out of the all-party council managing Malawi's transition to democracy in protest over moves to bar its leader from running in May 17 general elections.

The party's vice-president, Aleke Banda, said at a press briefing that his party was quitting the National Consultative Council after failing to block a new constitutional provision barring politicians with criminal records from standing in the presidential and parliamentary elections in May.

The provision appeared aimed primarily at the front's president, Bakili Muluzi, who has been tipped to win the presidential election but who served a six month prison term 20 years ago.

"This is wrong, there is no reason why such a rule should be build around an individual" Banda said.

The council, grouping Malawi's eight political parties, was formed to manage the country's transition to political pluralism after decades of rule by President Kamuzu Banda.

Electoral Commission Extends Voter Registration

EA1203204294 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Excerpt] The Electoral Commission has announced the extension of the voter registration period from today to 26 March. Making the announcement today in Blantyre, a spokesman for the commission said it was clear that extra time was needed to give voters a chance to register. The spokesman called on all Malawians who will be 18 or more on the ballot day to register their names before the close of the registration on the 26th of this month. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Official on Logistical Conditions for New Army

MB1603094894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Deputy Planning Minister Tomas Salomao has said that it is the government's desire to provide the future Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, with better

logistical conditions than those enjoyed by the present Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM. Minister Tomas Salomao was reacting to statements by General Mateus Ngonhamo, of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, that he did not want to lead an army of hungry soldiers.

Commenting on the salaries to be paid to the new army, the deputy minister for planning said that the government has proposed a minimum salary of 70,700 meticals, instead of the 30,000 meticals mentioned by Renamo Gen. Mateus Ngonhamo.

Government Official Rejects Renamo's Remarks

MB1603120594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Most of the General State Budget is to be allocated to the defense sector this year. Reacting to a recent statement by General Mateus Ngonhamo, of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, that he was not keen to lead hungry, shoeless, and wageless men, Deputy Planning Minister Tomas Salomao said at a news conference yesterday that our country's military expenses could this year take up 45 percent of the General State Budget. He added that each soldier of the future of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, has been allocated a daily sum of 7,200 meticals for his meals.

Deputy Planning Minister Tomas Salomo neither confirmed nor denied Gen. Ngonhamo's disclosure that two commanders, two instructors, and [words indistinct] functionaries had been turned out of a hotel in Beira because they had not paid their bills. Minister Salomao simply said that there had been no reason for that to happen because funds will always be made available to cover such expenses. [passage omitted]

Governor Denies Men Training in Tanzania

MB1503145194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Cabo Delgado Provincial Governor Antonio Simbine has rejected accusations by Gilberto Catema, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political delegate for that province, that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and the provincial government were giving military training to 800 men in Tanzania.

Governor Antonio Simbine said that those accusations were both false and without foundation. In an interview he granted the Radio Mozambique correspondent in that province, Governor Simbine noted that [words indistinct] accusations by Renamo officers reflect the thought that is uppermost on their minds: to return to war, should Renamo lose the upcoming multiparty general elections.

The governor for Cabo Delgado Province invited the Renamo political delegate to report the matter to the UN Operations in Mozambique so that the truth can be established. [passage omitted]

Governor Simbine dismissed as groundless reports that war materiel was being stored in the (?lower part) of

Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado Province and he added that there should be an inquiry into the matter. The governor for Cabo Delgado categorically denied any provincial government involvement in an alleged attempt on the life of the Renamo political delegate. He said that Renamo should report all it knows to the competent authorities, so that investigation can begin. He noted that, quote, the government has no need to become involved in the assassination of a simple citizen who happens to be an opposition politician, unquote.

Chissano Wants Citizens Living Abroad To Vote

MB1403064794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said he would like a solution to be found that would allow all Mozambicans living abroad to vote in the upcoming multiparty elections scheduled for October of this year. The Mozambican head of state said this when meeting members of the Mozambican community in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, yesterday. President Joaquim Chissano noted, quote, let us all turn out at the polls and accept that we could win or lose, unquote.

Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe delivered a message to the Mozambican head of state expressing the hope that peace has come to Mozambique to stay and that war may never return. President Joaquim Chissano also met with Robert Mugabe, his Zimbabwean counterpart, yesterday. The two men discussed the Mozambican peace and democratization processes as well as issues pertaining to the current level of bilateral cooperation.

Zimbabwe

Preparations for General Election Under Way

MB1503192294 London BBC World Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Preparations for next year's general election in Zimbabwe are now in full swing. President Mugabe could hold it any time between March and May, and the opposition parties, who only hold a handful of seats in parliament, are hoping to make a better show against the ruling party, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front]. Today, Zimbabwe's home affairs minister gave a press conference and announced that the voters' register is going to be completely overhauled before the election. Rachel Rawlins was there and she sent us this report:

[Begin recording] [Rawlins] Starting next Monday [21 March] thousands of civil servants will be distributed to registration points throughout the country in an effort to register every eligible voter in Zimbabwe. That means not just new voters but also those who have registered in the past will have to fill in new forms to appear on the computerized roll. Young people who reach the voting age

of 18 by May next year will also qualify for inclusion, but that doesn't mean the election will definitely be held in May.

Announcing the measure this afternoon, Minister of Home Affairs Dumiso Dabengwa said it wasn't possible to extend the registration process outside Zimbabwe apart from South Africa, where, because of the large number of resident Zimbabweans—about 300,000, according to government—arrangements have been made for registration at Zimbabwe's Trade Mission in South Africa. Minister Dabengwa said opposition complaints that the election was being run by members of the ruling ZANU Party were unfounded.

[Dabengwa] We cannot allow parties to be involved in the conduct of elections. We will have chaos and we will have accusations and counteraccusations. This is why we leave it to the civil servants to be responsible for the conduct of the elections.

[Rawlins] But despite this assurance, opposition politicians complain of bias in government-appointed commission members, and are worried about President Mugabe's sweeping personal powers during elections. There are some fears of a repeat of the violence of the 1990 elections, particularly the incident where a ZANU Party member and a member of the Central Intelligence Organization were found guilty of shooting and wounding opposition political candidate Patrick Kombai. They were given presidential pardons before starting their sentences. Mr. Dabengwa gave the assurance that everything will be done to avoid violence this time around. [end recording]

Registration of Voters To Begin

MB1603085394 Johannesburg SABA in English 2319 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Harare March 15 SABA—The countdown to Zimbabwe's next parliamentary elections, due from April next year, begins on Monday next week with the start of the registration of voters, it was announced in Harare on Tuesday.

Minister of Home Affairs Dumiso Dabengwa said 7,600 static centres manned by 7,900 civil servants, and an undisclosed number of mobile booths for remoter regions, would register voters.

He hoped the process would be completed in two weeks, although authorities had an extra 45 days to cope with unexpected problems.

The date for the elections, the fourth since independence in 1980, would be announced by President Robert Mugabe, he said. "We are gambling he will go for between March and May next year," he said.

One-hundred-and-twenty seats will be contested in the election in the 150-seat parliament. Mr Mugabe has the right to appoint another 30. Elections for the post of president are every six years, and are due in 1996.

The announcement will heighten growing political activity among the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National

Union) (PF [Patriotic Front]) party and about 10 opposition parties already preparing their campaigns. It also suggests it is unlikely Mr Mugabe will call an early election to beat deepening disenchantment with the government, as has been forecast by some political commentators.

All the previous elections have been won overwhelmingly by ZANU (PF) and pundits predict another outright victory for the party.

Mr Dabengwa made a point of promising that the election campaign and the voting would be free, fair and peaceful. "I assure you there will be no violence during the elections," he said. "Police will be deployed at full strength throughout the country."

The election will be the first since 1964 to be held under ordinary legislation. Until late 1990 they were held under

state of emergency legislation which gave authorities wide-ranging powers to curb opposition activities.

Special provision is being made to register an estimated 300,000 Zimbabweans living in South Africa, and extra staff will be deployed at the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in Johannesburg. Zimbabweans resident in other countries would not be able to register because of the government's "limited resources".

In apparent recognition of criticism of hasty and often chaotic voter registration for the previous election in 1990, authorities this time have started six months earlier.

Registrar-General Mr Tobaiwa Mudede said the electorate consisted of about 5.5 million people.

Benin

Army Discontent Cited in Weapons Theft Report

AB1503123694 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Mar 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Benin, an unprecedented event has led to an unprecedented decision. The government of President Soglo yesterday announced that it was offering a huge financial reward in exchange for information leading to the recovery of military weapons stolen from an Army base near the main city, Cotonou. From there, our reporter Karim Okanla takes up the story.

[Begin recording] In an interview broadcast on the national radio, the minister of defense, Mr. Desire Vieyra, said that the government was offering a 2.5-million-CFA-franc reward to anyone who will provide information on last week's theft of weapons from the military base in Ouidah, located about 40 km north of Cotonou. Seven rocket launchers, assault rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition went missing from the base, and so far security forces have failed to track down the thieves.

The minister of defense says that a special phone line is being made available at the Ministry of Interior so as to allow people to call in. This is an unusual situation and it requires a special solution, the minister of defense added. Mr. Vieyra also disclosed that a French military delegation is expected in Cotonou today to discuss security matters.

For four years now, the Soglo government has had to cope with apparently unsurmountable security problems. Weapons have been stolen several times from different ammunition depots across the country, and according to Mr. Florentin Feliho, a former minister of defense, the Soglo government lacks the authority to enforce the law. Reliable reports also indicate that there is growing discontent within the Army ranks since the reshuffle of the military hierarchy last year. Now (?groups) like the military here are about to undergo a major reform program. [end recording]

Burkina Faso

Parliament Passes Bills To Reduce Fiscal Burden

AB1403153094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] The second extraordinary session of the National Assembly which started on 1 March adopted six draft bills relating to the 1994 budget bill. Amadou Diakite has more details:

[Diakite] The first draft bill provides for the removal of crisis tax on rice and sugar. The measure is designed to mitigate the effects of the devaluation on consumers. The second bill institutes a Single Tax on Petroleum Products [TUPP] and modifies the classification of import duty rates. The TUPP will enable the public treasury to (?collect) all taxes on petroleum products. The third bill takes

into account the needs and concerns of consumers with regard to (?increases in the prices) of strategic products such as kerosene, heavy-duty fuel, and [word indistinct].

The fourth bill deals with the import duties on drugs with the view to stabilizing the price of pharmaceuticals at an acceptable level for consumers. The fifth law provides for the removal of taxes and import duties on (?specific) essential drugs. The last bill supplements the law on value-added taxes on water and electricity. The bill is designed to reduce fiscal burden on the households by removing the value-added tax on water and electricity bills.

Deliberations resume at the National Assembly tomorrow morning at 0900. The assemblymen will essentially examine the amended 1994 budget bill.

Liberia

Council Urged To Appoint Remaining Ministers

AB1503154194 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] There have been calls for the Council of State of the Liberia National Transitional Government to take a decision regarding the remaining four unallocated ministries. In an opinion poll conducted recently by the first national poll administrator, more than 75 percent of those interviewed, said since the Council comprises representatives of the parties to the Cotonou Accord, the Council must resolve the issue. Some of the respondents pointed out that under the Cotonou Accord, the Council of State is nonfactional and must make the appointments. At the Cotonou meeting in July last year, the four ministries—finance, foreign affairs, justice, and defense—were not allocated due to disagreement by the parties.

At a subsequent meeting in Monrovia this February, the parties could still not resolve the issue but agreed that the UN representative to Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, seek the opinion of the OAU, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the UN secretary general, to advise him on what to do before consulting the parties on the issue. On an ELBC Radio program, "Hot Line", Ambassador Somers admitted that the issue of the four ministries was unresolved. Offering his personal opinion, Mr. Somers said if the Council of State was indeed imminent, the ministries issue should be (?left for it).

Mali

One Dead, 6 Wounded in Military-Tuareg Clashes

AB1603102594 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT
14 Mar 94

[Text] Bamako, 14 Mar (AFP)—Today, the official MALIAN PRESS AGENCY [AMAP] disclosed that one person died and six others were wounded in clashes between "armed bandits" and a Malian military patrol

near Nara, 400 km north of Bamako. According to AMAP, the incident happened on 11 March when 12 "armed bandits"—a term used to describe Tuareg "rebels"—tried to hold the people of Dilly subprefecture to ransom. It did not specify whether the victims belonged to the police or were "armed bandits."

There has been an upsurge in armed attacks, often among Tuaregs, in northern Mali since the beginning of March. One such attack led to the death of Colonel Bilal Saloum, one of the leaders of the Popular Movement of the Azawad, signatory party to the April 1992 peace pact between the Tuaregs and the Malian Government.

Media Workers Join Public Administration Strike

AB1503214294 Dakar PANA in French 1040 GMT
15 Mar 94

[Text] Bamako, 15 Mar (PANA)—In Mali, the personnel of 15 public administration establishments (EPA), including the MALIAN PRESS AGENCY, and the Malian Radio and Television Broadcasting Office, embarked on a 48-hour strike on 15 March in response to a call by their union committees.

The striking workers are accusing the government of trying to transfer EPA workers into another department without having made any prior arrangements. According to the unions, the authorities' decision stems from a promise made to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to keep salary commitments at the current level of 42 billion CFA francs.

For two months now, the EPA personnel expenses have allegedly been charged to Chapter 21 of the national budget, which is on subsidies, and not to Chapter 11, which is on salaries. In the unions' view, this is likely to make the EPA personnel's salary situation precarious in the long run. The state could gradually transfer salary costs to the departments which employ them.

For several months now, the authorities have been saying that the rearrangement is purely technical. It should be pointed out that they have decided to increase salaries by 15 percent, 10 percent of which will be paid as of 1 April and 5 percent in October.

In Bamako, FM transmissions on Radio France International and Africa No. 1 were interrupted due to the strike, which has also affected all the major hospitals in Bamako and its surroundings.

Niger

Opposition Condemns Incidents at University

AB1503181994 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] The parliamentary opposition has reacted to the 10 March incidents on the University of Niamey campus. In a communique issued today, the parliamentary opposition says it is with great sadness that it has learned of the assassination of Harouna Tahirou, a student, following the

unwarranted police intervention on campus, which infringed upon academic freedom. The communique further states that this odious act should be blamed entirely on the authorities of the Third Republic, who in order to ensure their survival no longer hesitate to give orders which are clearly illegal.

Nigeriens can see from these incidents that there is a slide toward totalitarianism. The Alliance of Forces of Change government has adopted a dictatorial attitude because any time social forces demonstrate for their demands to be met, the authorities systematically resort to imprisonment and violence, leading sometimes to deaths.

The parliamentary opposition calls on the government to conduct investigations to find out who gave the orders for this cowardly assassination so that the culprits can be brought to justice. Finally, the parliamentary opposition extends its condolences to the bereaved family and the Niger School Union.

PNT-Albarka [expansion unknown] has also reacted to the 10 March incidents. They issued a communique at the end of their party's executive committee meeting denouncing, quote, the tendency of the Third Republican authorities to seriously violate individual and collective rights as seen in the attempts to bring the state and private press to heel; the repression against student and women demonstrators, and intimidation of unions, end quote. PNT condemns the indiscriminate repression against the 10 March demonstrators. The attitude which accompanies this behavior still exists, although people thought it had been done away with, show that the struggle for the institution of true democracy is a continuous process.

Nigeria

Foreign Minister: Troops To Stay in Bakassi

AB1603093394 Paris AFP in English 0009 GMT
16 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Lagos, 15 March (AFP)—Nigeria on Tuesday [15 March] rejected a demand by Cameroon that Nigeria withdraw its troops from a border area which Cameroon claims as its own as a condition for holding summit talks to settle the dispute. Nigerian Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe, interviewed on television said the demand was "unacceptable" since the very reason for the proposed summit was to discuss the dispute over the Bakassi Peninsula in the oil and fish-rich Gulf of Guinea.

"Of course that (pre-condition) is unacceptable. The precise point of their meeting is to discuss the Bakassi dispute so the question of withdrawing from Bakassi before the meeting does not arise," Kingibe said. He said however that Nigeria was considering an offer from Cameroonian President Paul Biya to meet his Nigerian counterpart General Sani Abacha on neutral ground in Africa.

"As you know, the head of state (Abacha) invited President Biya to come to Abuja to discuss the Bakassi problem (...)

the invitation was extended without preconditions and the invitation was accepted without pre-conditions", the minister said.

Kingibe who spent two days in Cameroon for talks last week said that before he went Biya had said he was willing to attend talks in Maiduguri, capital of Nigeria's north-eastern Borno State near the Cameroon border. However Kingibe said that when he met officials in Yaounde it "became clear that the Cameroonians were shifting their position regarding conditionalities before the meeting could take place—that the gesture of goodwill and good faith should be made by Nigeria and that we should withdraw our troops from Bakassi before President Biya could meet with General Abacha in Maiduguri."

The Cameroonians said that the "Cameroonian public opinion would not understand their president coming to Nigeria when Nigerian troops are in what they consider to be their territory." They suggested that "the two heads of state should meet in a neutral country and we are working towards that," Kingibe said.

Biya said Monday in Yaounde that the meeting could be held in Cairo since Egypt currently holds the chair of the Organisation of African Unity. Kingibe said he would travel Wednesday to Cairo to present Nigeria's position on the dispute to the Egyptian authorities. [passage omitted]

Government Warns Against Foreign Aggression

AB1503200094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] The Federal Government has said that it would not tolerate unprovoked aggression or intimidation by any foreign power. The minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana, stated this today in Abuja at a ceremony to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the Nigerian Union of Journalists. Gbenga Onoyiga reports:

[Begin recording] [Onoyiga] Prof. Gana said journalists should educate and mobilize people to resist the current interference by France, which he said has benefited so much from the sweat and resources of Nigerians. He called for the promotion of internal cohesion to firmly resist any attempt by that country to humiliate Nigeria.

[Gana] Enough is enough. We are a very peace-loving nation. We are certainly leaders in Africa, but it is not always that leaders ought to (?just be humiliated). We believe that we have a responsibility, and we hope that diplomacy will solve it. But even if diplomacy does not solve it, I (?quickly) warn Nigerians to be united, to be mobilized, to be ready for any eventuality.

[Onoyiga] The minister urged journalists to take up the challenge of defending human rights and social justice without destroying the solid fabric of the society. They should also protect the society from the growing abuse of the power of communication by developed nations.

In a paper on government's past election, the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Attah, advised the

media to keep clear the law as a catalyst in the development of the nation by aiding government in identifying problems and preparing solutions. He said the present administration should be judged on the quality of its decisions. Mr. Attah noted that the smear campaign by a section of the press has created widespread disaffection and this is why he has called for caution.

The minister of federal capital territory, Lieutenant General Jeremiah Useni, in a message, urged journalists to uphold the enviable record of the past. The national president of the union, Mallam Sani Zorro, urged newsmen to use the day of solidarity to rededicate themselves to the great ideals of the founding fathers of the union. [end recording]

Navy Said Ready To Protect Territorial Waters

AB1603120594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] The flag officer commanding Western Naval Command, Rear Admiral (Jibril Layinla), says the Nigerian Navy is in the desired state of readiness for the protection of the nation's territorial waters and her citizens. He was speaking today at a news conference on the conclusion of his first command fleet exercise which, he said, was aimed at assessing the material state of readiness and fleet efficiency of his command. He said that the exercise, which started during the Ramadan, was designed to assess the fleet weapon system and the performances of the men on the machines. He noted that the exercise generated a lot of interest against the background of a similar military exercise between the French and Beninois navies in Benin Republic.

While describing the military exercise as routine, Rear Adm. (Layinla) said the Navy will spare no effort in carrying out its military role of defending the country. He described the exercise as successful and debunked the speculations of a Cameroonian Navy attack on Nigerian vessels.

[Begin recording] We went out today to exercise in an area which we call (Alpha Hot Spot), which is off our own waters. If you consider the boundary with the Republic of Benin, it means we are not far from each other at all. They are on one side of the exercise area, and we are on the other side of the exercise area. [end recording]

On the absence of the Nigerian Navy in the Bakassi Peninsula, Rear Adm. (Layinla) stated that because the area is too shallow for naval ships, it is the responsibility of the Amphibious Brigade of the Nigerian Army, while the Navy provides support from the sea. The command fleet exercise ended today with four ships, a frigate, two fast attack crafts, and a service vessel.

Campaign for Democracy Writes to Leaders on Bakassi

AB1403204794 Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Lagos, 14 Mar (AFP)—The Campaign for Democracy [CD], the organization composed of many Nigerian

human rights associations, wrote to the French, Nigerian, and Cameroonian heads of state to stress the irrelevance of a war in the resolution of the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. In the letters to the three presidents, Francois Mitterrand, Paul Biya, and Sani Abacha—with copies received by AFP today—the CD believes that a war over the Bakassi Peninsula would only worsen the two African countries' social problems.

In the text sent to President Mitterrand, the CD criticizes French intervention in the dispute "because of its potential for provocation." "The present French intervention as part of the treaty between Paris and Yaounde—while the dispute could be resolved bilaterally and regionally—contradicts the ideals of the United Nations and its bodies, especially the Security Council, where your country has a permanent seat," the letter indicates.

In the letters sent to the Cameroonian and Nigerian presidents, the CD accuses the two leaders of using the border issue "to divert" their fellow citizens' attention from the socio-economic problems of their respective countries.

According to the CD, a diplomatic solution should be found to this crisis which has been affecting the relations between the two countries for two and a half months now.

Iranian Minister Briefed on Bakassi Dispute

AB1203121594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana, has appealed for the support and understanding of friendly nations over the Bakassi Peninsula dispute with Cameroon. Receiving the Iranian deputy minister of culture and Islamic guidance, 'Ali Larijani, Prof. Gana described Cameroon as Nigeria's brother. He said France should allow both countries to settle their differences in a true African way. He was happy at the evolving relationship between Nigeria and Iran and hoped that when the cultural and education agreement between the two countries is signed, it will open up other areas of cooperation both in economic and technological fields.

Prince Johnson Seeks To Return To Liberia

AB1503155894 Dakar PANA in English 1402 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 15 March (PANA)—Prince Yormie Johnson, the Liberian rebel leader who claimed responsibility for the assassination of former President Samuel Doe, says he wants to return home to take part in Liberia's political transition programme. "I want to go home now. It is not fair to continue to keep me here (in Nigeria) and prevent me from participating in the peace process," the Nigerian press quoted Johnson Tuesday [15 March] as saying.

Johnson was leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), a breakaway faction of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). [passage omitted]

"Charles Taylor who shed uncountable blood is now participating in the peace process. What of me who wanted peace all along and supported the cause of peace," Johnson was quoted Tuesday as saying. He said that he did not seek asylum in Nigeria before he was brought in December 1992. "Nigeria plotted my coming here. They have been taking good care of me and my family," he said, adding: "If I am to think of the good things the government makes sure I enjoy, I may not bother to go home." "But the point is this: Where is my future? What of my teeming supporters in Liberia, in Europe, in America and elsewhere in the world"? he asked.

Johnson said he has written to the Nigerian military leader, Gen. Sani Abacha and the ECOWAS chairman, President Nicephore Soglo of Benin Republic on his fate. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Four Irish Citizens Killed in Rebel Attack

AB1503175994 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Freetown, March 15 (AFP)—Four Irish people from a Catholic mission in the east of Sierra Leone, including a three-year-old child, have been killed by rebels, the government said Tuesday [15 March] in a statement.

Father Felini MacAlister, Robert Elco, a doctor, his wife Karena and their daughter Zita were caught by automatic gunfire Saturday during an attack by United Revolutionary Front (RUF) rebels near the hospital at Panguma, 240 kilometres (145 miles) east of here, it said. They had been trying to escape the attack in three vehicles along with five other colleagues. One of the others, New Zealand doctor Ann Greeling, was captured by RUF forces but was freed unharmed by government forces, according to the statement.

The two others, Irish nun Madeline Naughton and her Nigerian colleague Jestina Igwu, escaped unscathed as did Americans Mary Tippet and Arthur Gordon.

Last August, two nurses from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were killed and a third wounded in the Pujehun region, 210 kilometres (125 miles) south-east of Freetown during an attack attributed to the RUF.

The rebellion, which started in May 1991, has increased in intensity since December in the east near the Liberian border and in the south along the Atlantic coast.

Togo

CAR Expresses Satisfaction With Election Results

AB1503211194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Communique issued by the CAR in Lome on 15 March; read by Counselor (Hegbor), first deputy chairman—recorded]

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